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The Hongkong Telegraph

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VOL. II NO. 359

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1947.

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France Calls Up More Reservists As Crisis Worsens

DANGER OF CIVIL WAR

Paris, Nov. 28.—The French Cabinet, faced with the over-spreading Communist-led strike wave, which is slowly paralysing France's economic life, today decided to recall for Army service the first half of the 1946 military class.

Simultaneously, the Council of Prefecture Police cancelled the appointments of 66 Police Commissioners named after the liberation on the strength of their records in the resistance movement. The dismissal was preceded by a long attack from the Police Officers' Union on the grounds that nominations failed to conform with regulations and the authorities claimed the sudden dismissals today were purely routine and not connected with the current crisis.

Faced with the slow spread of the strike wave through vital industries, the Cabinet at a four-hour meeting decided to ask the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers to be ready to meet at a moment's notice to push through crisis measures.

PARTITION DECISION POSTPONED

New York, Nov. 28.—The United Nations Assembly voted late today to postpone for 24 hours a decision on the "Soviet-American" proposal to partition Palestine. The vote to postpone was 25 to 15.

French delegate Alexandre Parodi, in proposing the 24-hour delay, explained that his purpose was to give the Arabs and Jews one more chance to try to find a more acceptable solution through conciliation. He did not, however, offer any specific proposal for bringing the two opposing groups together.—Associated Press.

CLIMACTIC DEBATE

Lake Success, Nov. 28.—The General Assembly today began a climactic debate on Palestine amid growing predictions that the United Nations will decree partition. A vote is expected late today.

The first of the day's speakers, Pakistan's Zafullah Khan, said that a Big Four declaration promised the Jews a national home and the independence of Palestine. He added that according to the mandate a national home already exists, therefore what now should be done is to give Palestine independence.—United Press.

M. Pierre Abelin, Secretary of State in Premier Robert Schuman's Government, told newsmen, "The Government has decided to make public order and liberty to work respected by all the means at its disposal."

The Cabinet also reportedly discussed the mobilisation of striking dockers, miners and railwaymen, but did not reach a decision. The Cabinet meets again at 7 p.m. and the Inner Cabinet meets at 9.30 p.m.

Calling up of the first half of the class of 1946, young men who were 20 years old in that year, will bring approximately 80,000 additional men back into the Army. The new call came as reports of strike sabotage became more and more frequent and police were called upon to clear out strikebound railway stations and factories.

The new call comes upon the heels of last week's recall of the second half of the 1947 military class. This group, numbering about 40,000 men, consists of youths who were undergoing training but who recently had been released although they were to finish their training next spring.

SABOTAGE REPORTS
With between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 workers on strike, but with about 20 per cent of the nation's workers registering dissent against the strikes, reports of sabotage came from rail stations in Paris, strikers jammed the signal box at Austerlitz Station, tossed a paving block at the engineer in a locomotive at Vanves outside Montparnasse Station, and turned loose a locomotive under full steam at La Villette freight station. The only violence reported anywhere were minor scuffles. The

power line to the Versailles rail station was cut during the night and the police had to clear nearby Juvissat sur Orge Station, as well as Rennes Station, of strikers.

STRIKES SPREAD
The strikes spread. Canal workers in North France and the Paris area quit and in some cases blocked the movement of food on canals by pulling bridges across the waterways. Versailles, Nice and Lille tramway workers voted for 24-hour demonstration strike tomorrow. Paris metro workers meet tomorrow to determine their attitude.

In a noon broadcast, the Socialist Telegraph, whose postmen are out in Paris and many other places, said strikes were "being imposed by a minority nucleus through the use of force, brutality and terror."

There are no mail deliveries in Paris, but other communications have been affected only slightly so far.

SHOWDOWN IS ON
France's long-pending showdown between Communist-controlled organised labour and the rest of the nation is on.

Such are the elements that anything, such as a national general strike, might even provoke civil war.

The split was becoming clearest between 5,000,000 workers, who since the Liberation three years ago have voted Communist, and 15,000,000 other voters who have voted more lately Right Wing.

In the background, aloof for the time being, was the austere Charles de Gaulle, who, four out of five Frenchmen—including the Communists—believe in the next few months must and will take over France's fate.

A showdown was inevitable after it became clear that France and Italy would be the main battleground between Soviet-backed Communism and the Western democratic regime sustained by the United States and Great Britain.

Early this year, a national strike wave and a series of middle-of-the-road governments paved the way for it. The governments fought a losing rearguard battle against inflation, wage and price spirals, and prospective economic collapse.

But the chief starting point for immediate action was when Charles de Gaulle got 40 per cent of the votes with his new anti-Communist movement in the October 19 municipal elections.—United Press.

Death Of Mr A. R. Dallah

Lawn bowlers will regret to learn of the death this morning of Mr A. R. Dallah, who passed away at his residence 13, Yee Woo Street, after a long illness.

The late Mr Dallah had been with the Union Insurance Company for many years and up to the war was a prominent lawn bowler. He represented the Indian R.C. in the League and skipped Malaya in the annual International matches. In the final of the Open Singles championship shortly before the war he nearly beat U. M. Omar.

Mr Dallah leaves a widow and three children.

The funeral takes place this afternoon, leaving the house at 2.30 p.m. and arriving at the cemetery at Happy Valley at 3 p.m.

Clocks Go Back One Hour Tonight

Hongkong ends "Summer Time" at 3 o'clock tomorrow (Sunday) morning. This means if you are to have the correct time tomorrow, you must put your clocks and watches back one hour when going to bed tonight.

It also means you will get an extra hour's sleep.

BIG FOUR MEET UNDER CRISIS CLOUD

London, Nov. 28.—The Big Four Foreign Ministers met for their fourth session here today with every indication that the Communist-inspired chaos in France and Italy may prevent any compromise agreements here.

The U.S. Secretary of State (Mr George Marshall) held a long conference with the French Foreign Minister (M. Georges Bidault) to get a pessimistic first-hand report of France's political and economic difficulties.

The Marshall-Bidault conference came as high American officials offered the opinion that the United States would be foolishly to make compromise agreements on Germany now before finding out how the Communist test of strength would turn out, especially in France.

MARSHALL'S PROMISE

Mr Marshall was understood to have promised M. Bidault at their meeting every possible aid to combat either the Communists or de Gaulle extremists assuming power in France. But he probably also conceded to M. Bidault that if the choice were between the two, the United States would have to support de Gaulle rather than see France go by default to the Communists.

American sources see no explosion here which would end in an irrevocable split. But they also see the French and Italian situations making it virtually impossible for the Ministers to agree on Germany.

M. Bidault told Mr Marshall today, for example, that he considered general discussions on Germany useless until Germany's frontiers were settled. But the Russians are equally insistent that the frontiers emerge after agreement on the future government of Germany.—United Press.

ATTLEE TO VISIT INDIA?

New Delhi Report

London, Nov. 28.—London official quarters had no comment to make about the reports from Delhi, published here today, suggesting that the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, is to be asked to visit India to pave the way for an agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan on the vexed problem of Kashmir.

There is no reason to believe that an invitation of this kind has been received in London or that the Prime Minister is contemplating such a visit.

The reports contain an alternative suggestion that the Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, and his Pakistan counterpart, Liaquat Ali Khan, might come to London for consultations. There is no evidence, so far, of any such proposal having been made from India or Pakistan. Both the Dominions have their own High Commissioners in London who are in constant touch with their Governments.

It is known that the Kashmir problem has been a matter of concern to the British Government as well as to those of India and Pakistan, and exchanges have been taking place on the subject between the British, Indian and Pakistan Governments. These exchanges are still going on, and there is hope that there may eventually emerge from them a path to a solution of the Kashmir problem.—Reuter.

MOSLEY RETURNING TO POLITICS

Organisation To Include The Klu Klux Klan

London, Nov. 28.—He and his supporters would form a "Union Movement," at a date to be announced early next year, Sir Oswald Mosley, former leader of the British Union of Fascists, announced in London today.

He told his press conference that 51 organisations, which had asked him to start a movement, had offered to close down in his favour. These organisations include about a dozen Rightwing groups such as the League of Ex-Servicemen Union of British Freedom and the British section of the American Klu Klux Klan.

The League of Ex-Servicemen has recently held a series of public meetings in London's East End—the poorest quarter of the city—at which there have been fights between Left and Rightwing supporters.

According to a pamphlet distributed by Sir Oswald the objects of the Union Movement are:

- 1.—To secure a union of European peoples.
- 2.—To resist the menace of international Communism and of international finance.
- 3.—To join not only the current but the spiritual enthusiasm of the people for the idea of a new civilisation.
- 4.—To win power in Britain by the vote of the people.
- 5.—To abolish the party "game" and create a system of unified national action to serve the people as effectively in peace as in war.
- 6.—To develop Africa as an estate which can solve the economic problems of Europe.
- 7.—To abolish class privilege and hereditary wealth.
- 8.—To assert the right and the will of the British people to end all restrictive practices which today "throttle" national life.
- 9.—To create a new sense of service and a new morality in the State.

JEWS BARRED

He said that 51 member organisations would begin collecting funds tomorrow. They would get candidates for Parliament into the field as soon as possible, he added.

Membership of the Union Movement would be open to every man and woman in Britain, except Jews, Sir Oswald declared.

Answering a barrage of questions from reporters, Sir Oswald said that Jews who had not been in Britain a long time would have to leave.

Asked to define "a long time," he said that these matters would have to be settled on principles of equity.

Jews from families that had been in Britain several generations might be allowed to remain.

Asked whether his new Movement was a Fascist organisation, he replied: "It is far beyond either Fascism or democracy—all that died in 1939."

He then defined his attitude towards the Soviet Union.

"I would tell Russia straight out 'You must accept the American offer to scrap atomic weapons if all countries agree. You must withdraw from those areas in Europe which have nothing to do with you and from which you hope to get the scientific ability with which you hope to attack the rest of the world.'"

"If you give them an ultimatum before they have found the atomic weapons, the Russians will give way."

"If we wait until German scientists, under compulsion, have supplied Russia with atomic weapons, I believe war is certain."

Sir Oswald, who said that he hoped his Movement would eventually spread everywhere, said that he advocated the suppression of Communists though they would not be "hunted."

A renewed economic crisis would strike Britain, he declared, and the people would then look for a new leader.—Reuter.

Moscow & Jap Peace Treaty

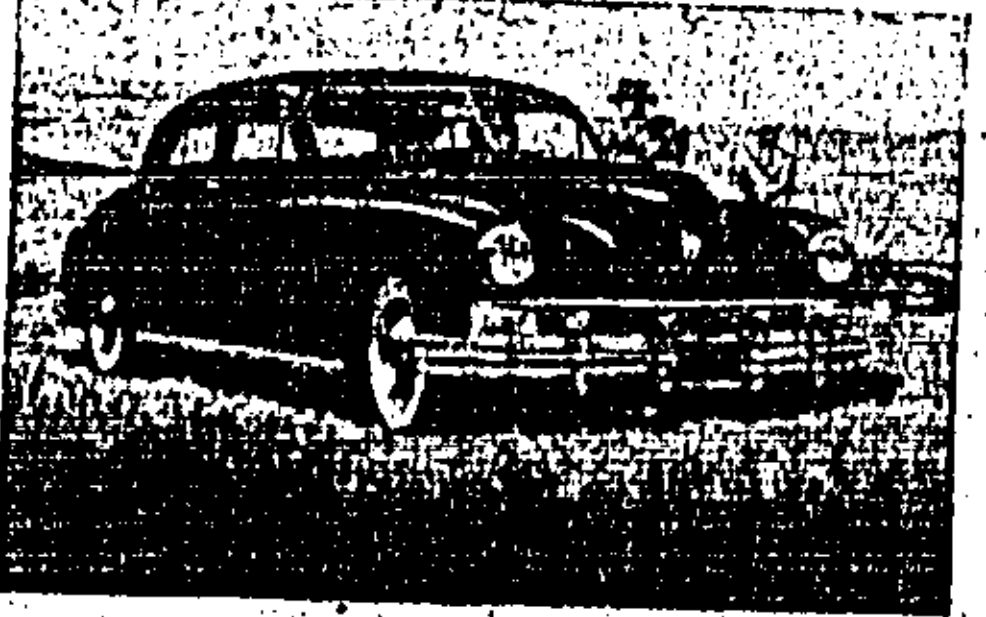
Washington, Nov. 28.—Moscow's notification to China that it intended to call a conference of the Pacific Big Four Ministers to prepare a peace treaty for Japan was under study today by State Department officials.

An early comment was that it had brought to light no new facts that might influence the United States to agree to peace talks which would exclude representatives of all the nations that had actively participated in the war with Japan.

The views of the United States were made clear when Washington suggested a peace conference among all the nations represented on the Far Eastern Commission and later rejected the Moscow proposal that the treaty should be written by the United States, Britain, China and Russia alone.

The Pacific policy makers in Washington indicated today that nothing had occurred to change the United States view that it would be improper and unjust to exclude from the discussions many nations which had contributed more than Russia to Japan's defeat.—Reuter.

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EDITORIAL

Rather A Poor Concession

STATIONS ZBW and ZEK are to go on the air half an hour earlier every evening. It is a concession—though a poor one—to the 72 per cent of listeners who stressed in the Telegraph ZBW Questionnaire conducted last October that they desired longer hours of transmission from the Hongkong stations. Moreover, it is debatable whether the extra half-hour at the beginning of the evening session is the most appropriate time. Many listeners find it impossible to reach home from work, bath and change before 6.30, and in consequence are not in a position to tune in to the radio before then. There is certain to be a substantial body of opinion which would prefer the stations to remain open half an hour beyond present times. One advantage would be that ZBW could then relay the BBC's famous "Radio News" from 11 to 11.15, and the remaining quarter hour could be filled with light recordings. More satisfactory all round, however, would be for ZBW to have a five and a half hours transmission in the evening, from 6 to 11.30—an increase over the entire day's broadcasting of one hour, the cost of which could easily be met from revenue. There is some slight satisfaction to be derived from the half-hour increase in transmissions, but while numbers of listeners will feel that half an hour is better than none, the 68 per cent

who demanded an early morning session will continue to wonder whether the voice of the public conveys anything to officialdom. The unmistakable sign is that Treasury continues to regard broadcasting as a department which has, unfortunately, to be tolerated, but never encouraged. Possibly any such attitude is created because broadcasting is but a part of the PMG Department—an orphan subsidiary, neither to be seen nor heard. All of this requires correction. The broadcasting services should be controlled and conducted by a separate department, authorized to establish its own policies, arrange its own programmes, manage its own affairs, and be adequately financed. The PMG Department's connection with broadcasting services should be to supply the technicians, issue licences and collect licence fees. Radio's principal functions are to be entertaining, informative, and to realise these objectives it is necessary to have a staff trained for that work—people who can set about the job with confidence without having to appeal to the Secretary or some other department every five minutes for advice or approval. The creation of a self-contained broadcasting department in Hongkong is a prerequisite for radio services that will appeal, not only to local listeners, but to thousands in the hinterland.

TO-DAY
ONLY **THINKS** AT 2.30, 5.15,
7.20 & 9.30 p.m.
EXTRA! SPECIAL METRO-NEWS

**ROYAL WEDDING OF
H.R.H. PRINCESS ELIZABETH
And
H.R.H. DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND**



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—TO-MORROW MORNING AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY—
Bing CROSBY • Riso STEVENS in
“GOING MY WAY”
A Paramount Picture—At Reduced Prices

ORIENTAL
COMMENCING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.20—7.30—9.30 P.M.
A HILARIOUS COMEDY WITH PLENTY OF LAUGHS!



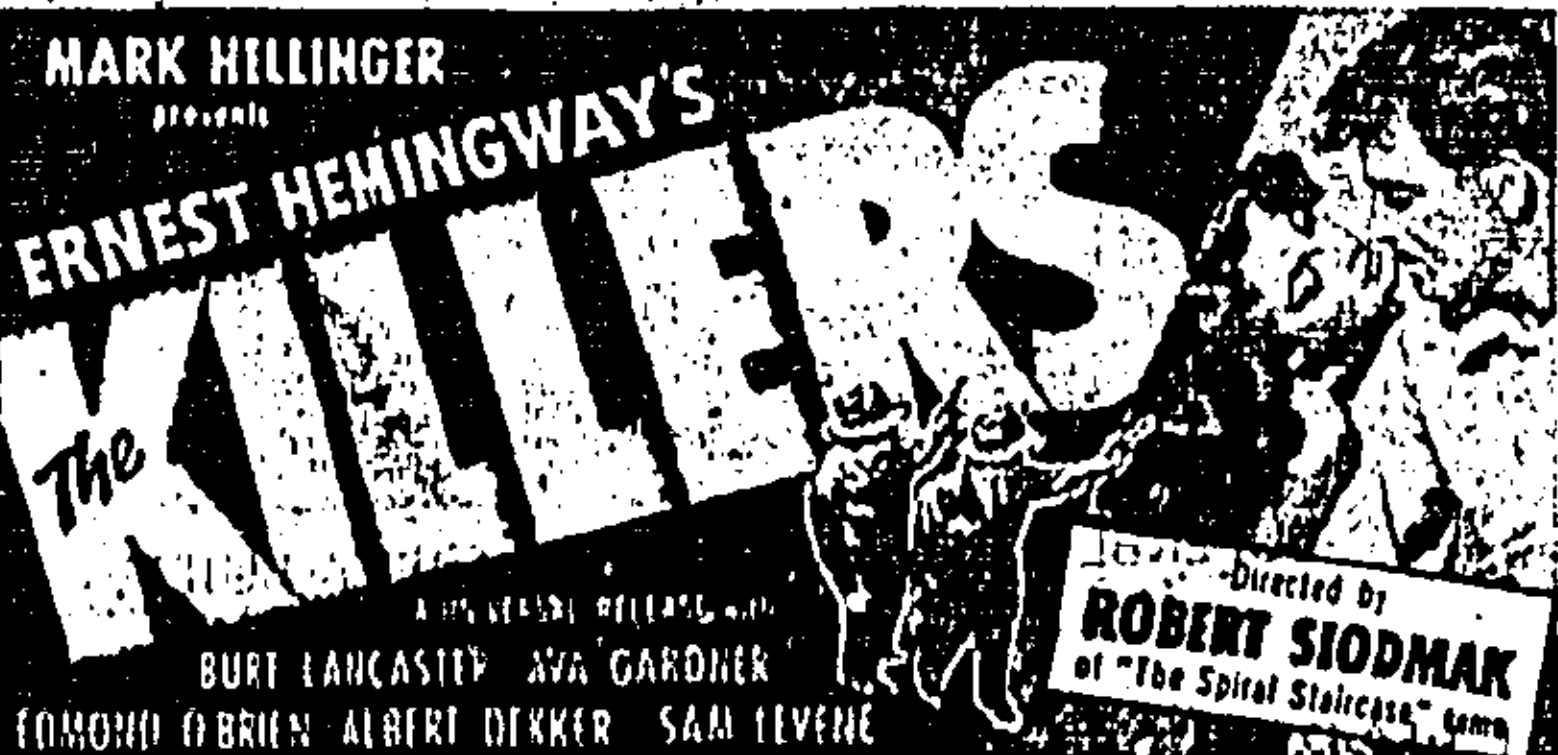
SPECIAL SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 12.30
Errol Flynn in **“EDGE OF DARKNESS”**

SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** AT 2.30, 5.00,
7.20 & 9.40 p.m.



SHOWING TO-DAY **Cathay** AT 2.30, 5.20,
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TOLD THE UNTAMED HEMINGWAY WAY!**



TO-MORROW EXTRA PERFORMANCE AT 12.30 P.M.
Gene TIERNEY in **“LEAVE HER TO HEAVEN”**
Joanna CRAIG In Technicolor

WHAT'S HAPPENED TO BING'S FILM?

BANG goes Bing Crosby's British film—for quite a time, if not for ever. Bing hunts moose in Canada while director, Wesley Ruggles chafes in Hollywood and J. Arthur Rank waits for a decision to arrive in London. The trouble is the film crisis—and no contract. When Rank

went to America this summer and asked Bing to come over and make a film, Bing said O.K. but nothing was typed out and signed by either party. I gather that Rank agreed to the star's suggestion that, except for Bing himself, everything and everybody in the film should be British.

BING wanted to sing a lot of the famous English, Scottish and Irish airs—plus one or two new numbers to be written in true British style. It was agreed that Wesley Ruggles should direct. Rank came home with Bing in the bag—or so he thought. Ruggles got to work on a skeleton story and was all ready to submit it for Bing's approval a few weeks ago. Then Mr Dalton imposed his tax on imported films. Refusing to be caught up in the general consternation, Ruggles went to Hollywood to see Crosby. But Bing had left for Canada with his guns and his radio producer-scriptman, Bill Morrow. Now the Rank publicity department says that nobody knows what is happening to the Bing film. I gather that all hope has not been abandoned.

LESS money is to be spent on British films in future. The Rank Organisation have now made a rule that no picture is to cost more than £250,000 and that in general £200,000 must be the limit. The other British film companies are following suit.

Consequently there will be no more of those elaborate and spectacular pictures costing huge sums to make and taking months of studio time. A few big-scale films already in production, or fully in preparation, will go forward, of course. "Hamlet" (at £500,000 cost) is entering its last days of filming at Denham. The ambitious Powell-Pressburger ballet film, "The Red Shoes," which has involved location scenes in Monte Carlo, Nice and Paris, is now well under way at the Pinewood studios.

THE rate at which new British pictures can be made seems to depend on the rate at which British stars can pop from one studio to another. The same half-dozen or so top-liners are journeying round and round as regularly as the Inner Circle train service.

For instance, Richard Attenborough. He is now making "Brighton Rock" for British International, to whom he is under contract. After that they want him to make "The Guinea Pig," adapted from the stage success.

But they have already promised to lend him to Sidney Gilliat and Frank Launder, to play the young murderer in "London Belongs to Me." Since this latter picture will start production soon, "The Guinea Pig" may have to wait—unless Mr Attenborough's studio time-table can be arranged to suit.

GREER-GARSON looks like setting in Hollywood. I am told she has just signed a new long-term contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. It was Louis B. Mayer, head of MGM, who first saw Miss Garson on the London stage in "Old Music," and promptly signed her up for Hollywood. She has made a lot of money for Hollywood. Her biggest success so far is "Mrs Miniver," which grossed £464,000 in Britain.

THEATRE Directory

TODAY'S FILMS
QUEEN'S—Suspicion (Cary Grant, Joan Fontaine)
KING'S—Masquerade in Mexico (Dorothy Lamour, Arturo de Cordova)
LEE—Miss Annie Rooney (Shirley Temple)
CENTRAL—Smash-up (Susan Hayward, Lee Bowman)
ORIENTAL—The Show-off (Red Skelton)
CATHAY—The Killers (Bert Lancaster, Ava Gardner)
ALHAMBRA—Smash-up
MAJESTIC—The Jolson Story (Larry Parks, Evelyn Keyes)
STAR—Song of Bernadette (Jennifer Jones)



THAT'S A DULCIMER Dick Haymes is playing in an effort to soothe tempestuous June Haver in Damon Runyon's "Irish Eyes Are Smiling," the 20th Century-Fox Technicolor musical opening next week at the Queen's Theatre. The rollicking romance of two hot-headed Irish sweethearts, and the flaming melodies that have always topped America's list parade, was directed by Gregory Ratoff and produced by Damon Runyon.

Shirley Temple Has Plans For Her Baby

By PATRICIA CLARY

Shirley Temple and her husband, Jack Agar, already are making career plans for the baby they expect in February. Perhaps, they think, with movie stars for both mama and papa, the

baby will want to go into the movies. They're even considering the possibility that they'll have another child star like Shirley herself.

"Well, that's fine with me," Shirley said. "I'll do everything I can to help."

Agar gave the statement an approving nod. He's making his screen debut in the romantic lead opposite his wife in the John Ford-Merian C. Cooper picture, "War Party."

"The important thing in our baby's life is its own preference," Shirley said. "What it wants to do that's what Jack and I will be in favour of."

"As for discriminating against the movies as a choice of occupation or drawing back in horror at the thought, that doesn't make sense at all to us."

Drops Business Career

Agar, who comes from a prominent meat packing family in Illinois, had a business career all mapped out for him. But he has chosen to follow his wife's profession.

"As for our child's going into pictures early in life, the way I did," Shirley went on, "there's only one consideration: will it be bad for the child in any way?"

"Right now I'd be inclined to say it wouldn't. I can't think of any way it hurt me. Just the same, though, Jack and I will think such things over very carefully."

The young couple is living in her former playhouse on the Temple estate. Something new has been added, however—a nursery, right off the reception hall.

Shirley's friends in the movie colony are planning dozens of baby showers, and her friends among the fans have given more thought to the baby than I have.

"They have already sent me more than 100 packages," she said, "with everything from diapers to knitted things. I won't be able to get ready until I finish the picture, but I'll have months for knitting then."

HITCHCOCK TO DIRECT BERGMAN

Completion of an unusual international agreement which will bring the talents of Alfred Hitchcock, noted English director, and stars in the screen debut of Miss Stewart to the screen in two pictures to be released by Warner Bros. has just been announced.

The agreement provides for the making in the United States and England of two stories, "Under Capricorn" and "Rope." Both the special films will be directed by Hitchcock and both will be given the worldwide facilities of the Warner-Bergman organisations.

Miss Bergman will star in "Under Capricorn," from the novel by Helen Simpson, which will be produced next spring in England. It will be photographed in Technicolor.

"Rope," from the Patrick Hamilton stage success, will star James Stewart and will be filmed in Technicolor also. It will be produced in California in January.

In making the announcement of the two new feature films, which will augment the studio's already intensified programme for 1948, Jack Warner stated that the new deal was the first of its kind to be made by any American motion picture company.

Great Talents

"I am proud to welcome the great talents of Miss Bergman, James Stewart and Mr Hitchcock to Warner Bros.," the studio executive said. "He will not only bring to the screen two fine pictures of predetermined entertainment value, but we will also be able to provide the worldwide distribution such pictures deserve."

"Such an arrangement as this makes it possible to reach thousands of theatres throughout the free world via the distribution organisation built up by Warner's over a period of 40 years. The picture to be made by Transatlantic at our studios here and the one to be made in England will enjoy every advantage of our organisation's experience in distribution for world markets."

"This is also our method of proving that we will do everything we can to fortify the prestige of the English-speaking screen. Such interchange of talent and facilities cannot but redound to the benefit of the American and British industries."

On the completion of "Rope," Hitchcock will leave for London to complete preparations for the production of "Transatlantic" of Miss Bergman's picture there.

Lee Theatre

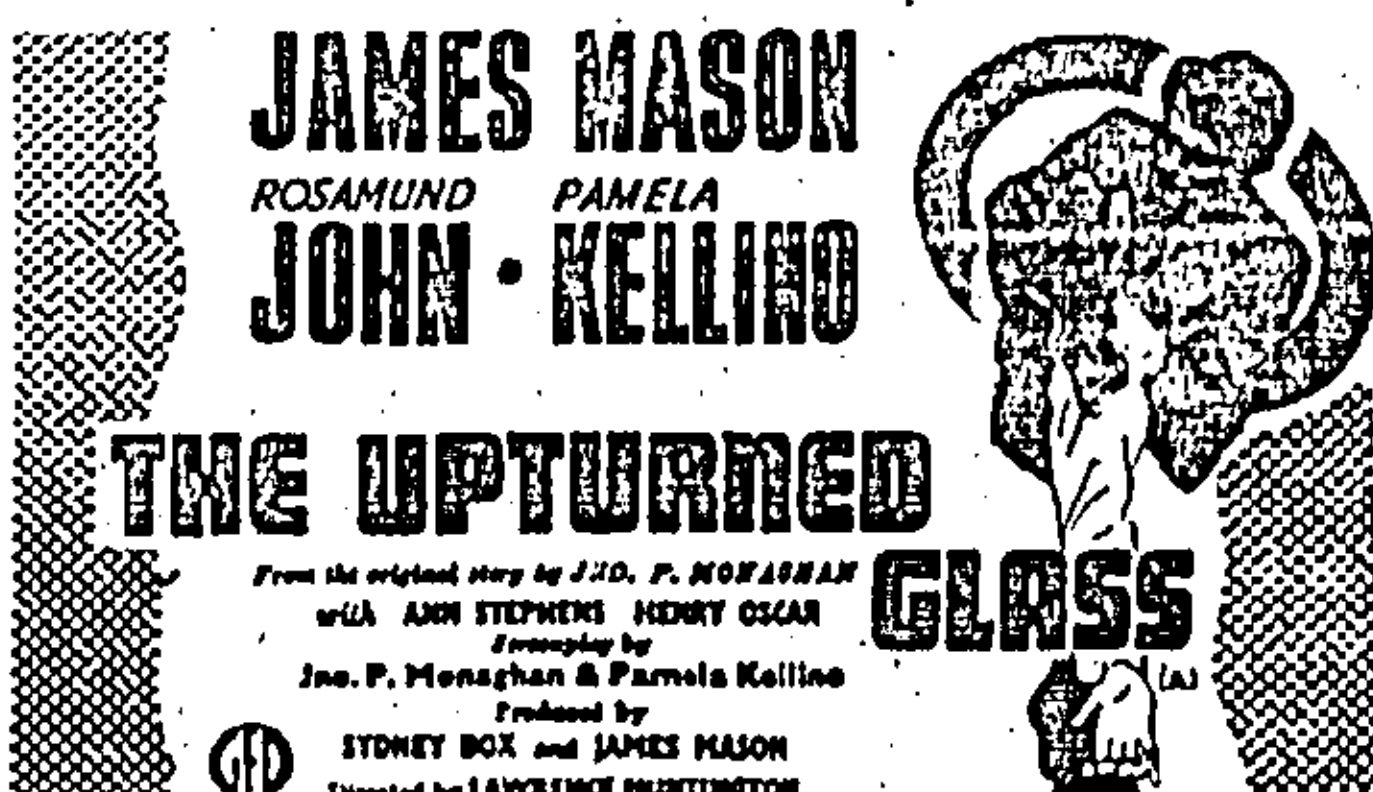
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MARCH OF TIME:—"Is everybody happy?"
WORLD TO-DAY: "Uncle Sam's Iron Warriors"
TERRYTOON IN TECHNICOLOR:
"FORTUNE HUNTER"
"WRECK OF HESPERUS"
"OLD OAKEN BUCKET"
"EAT ME KITTY EIGHT TO THE BAR"
AT REDUCED PRICES.—\$1.00 & \$0.50 Tax Incl.

TO-DAY ONLY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

THE PICTURE THAT WON THE ACADEMY AWARD FOR JOAN FONTAINE!

Alfred Hitchcock's

“SUSPICION”

Starring Joan FONTAINE • Cary GRANT
An RKO Radio Picture

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Dialogued in MANDARIN

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SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY

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“SERGEANT YORK”

A WARNER BROS. PICTURE—AT REDUCED PRICES!

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The Finest and Largest Array

of **GIFTS**

for Weddings, Anniversaries, Birthdays,

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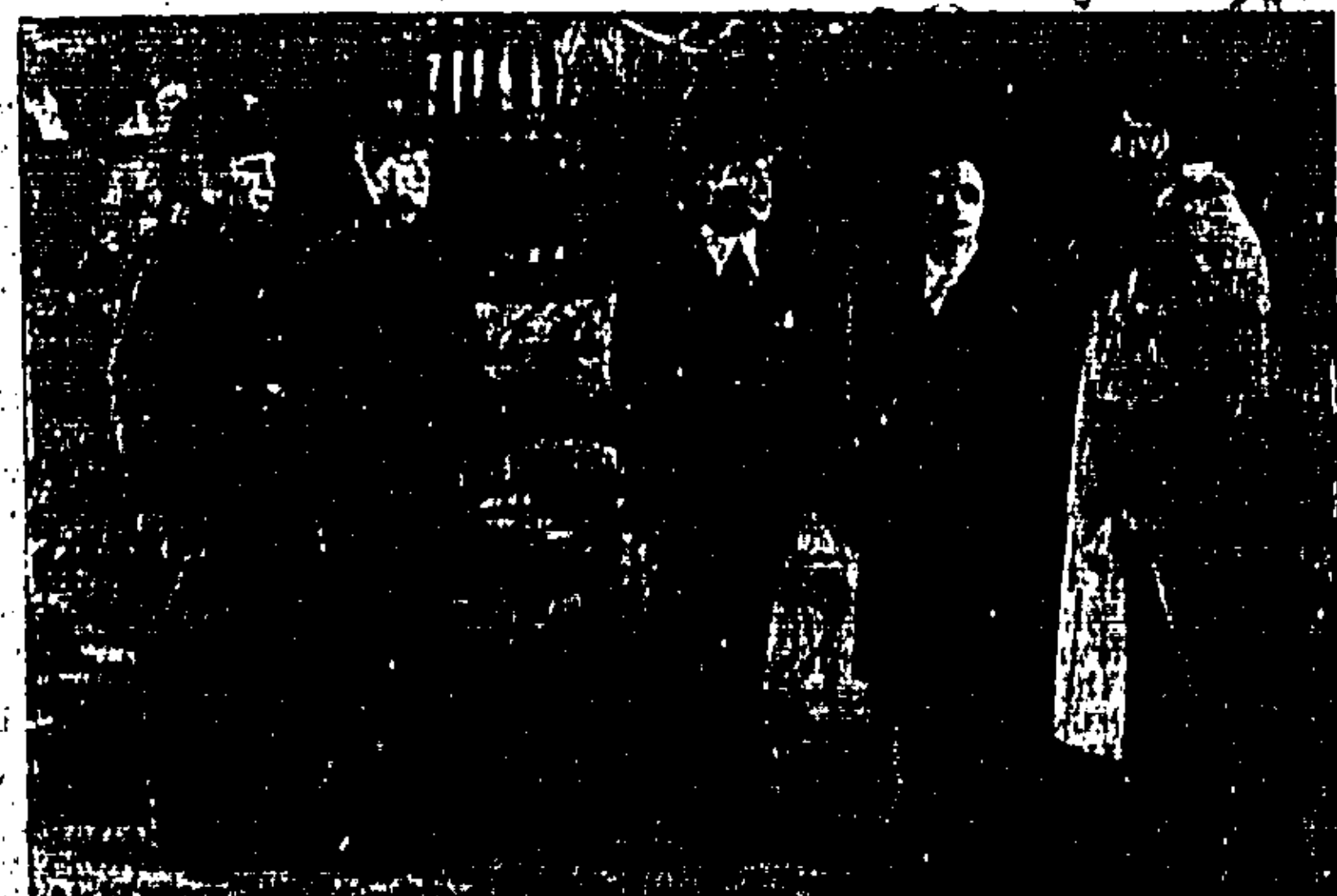
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A SCENE from "O.S.S." starring Alan Ladd, which will shortly be shown at the King's Theatre. The film concerns the exploits of American secret agents smuggled into occupied Europe.

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EVERY SATURDAY

WOMANSENSE

FULL-PAGE FEATURE

| SUIT YOURSELF! |

IT is far easier telling a woman what she should not wear than telling her how to dress well.

Too many ideas and last-minute bits and pieces in one outfit are often the major fault. And the final touch that lifts one woman's outfit of two in identical clothes, into the well-dressed brackets in her own individuality.

So first, last and all along, dress to please yourself. Rank heresy it may be, but don't follow fashion. Don't compete in the race to wear all the current ideas, all the fashionable colours, all the latest fads.

WHY, for example, wear hobble skirts (3) unless you lead the life of inaction that goes with them? Even for evening wear, they can cramp your style—amongst other things.

WHY wear dropped shoulders (4) if you feel they give you a willing look from the neck down? A little padding at the shoulder-line lends a bricker look to the figure, whatever anyone says to the contrary.

WHY pad your hips (2), although fashion dictates ultra-feminine curves? Most women are sufficiently ultra round the hips without cutting in reinforcements.

WHY wear longer skirts (3) if you feel they add ten years to your age? If you have lovely legs or a permanent source of nylon, think of others bracing yourself.

WHY try to achieve a wasp-waist (2) at the expense of your health or figure? Tight lacing is fun in small doses, but not as a habit. Emphasise your waist by detail above and below.



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Dabbling
Is So
Important

Use Amolin

Amolin cream deodorant
stops perspiration
from forming,
does not harm
skin or fabrics.



Sole Agents—Ed. A. Keller & Co. Ltd.



STILLMAN'S
Freckle Cream
FOR CLEAR SKIN

Stillman's Freckle Cream contains certain ingredients which act as a temporary "black-out" against the formation of pigment. Next it favors the retention of fat globules in the skin which helps to smooth out lines and creases.

It's easy to use—just smooth on at night before retiring and let it work while you sleep. After using just one regular sized jar you will find your complexion so improved that you will need no urging to continue using Stillman's Freckle Cream.

WHY wear spike heels (3) and a myriad of flimsy strap on your feet if you are used to solid and comfortable shoes? Compromise by wearing sandals in which you do not teeter like an infant.

WHY rush to the nearest hair-dresser for a false plait (1) when you see the coroneted upswep hairstyles? Will that particular style suit your face? Can you keep your own hair tidy, as well as another's? Think on these little things.

Child's Posture Needs Attention

By Prunella Stack

(Lady David Douglas-Hamilton, Director of the Women's League of Health and Beauty)

In spite of the good intentions of their parents, one still sees many children with bad posture, evident in round shoulders, poking chins, and flat feet.

In many cases these symptoms are the result of daily habits of wrong posture which lead in the end to physical disabilities.

Round shoulders can lead to a narrowing of the chest and then to restriction of full breathing capacity. To help counteract the tendency, see that your child sits straight at meals. In a high chair his feet are supported and the little table in front of him is the right height for him to eat off. When he leaves the high chair, the best sitting arrangement is a small chair and a table of his own. Later on, when he sits at the family table, see that the seating arrangement is the right height for him.

If the child carries a heavy satchel to school, he should not always carry

WHY wear hats at the current back-of-the-head angle (3) if it makes your face look like an egg? Dip a brim over your eyes if you feel naked without one, certainly so if your eyes tire easily.

WHY feel you must add puffed skirts, buttons, drapes, feathers, sequins and elaborate embroideries to your clothes because they are signs of the times?

In fact, why be a clothes-horse? Suit yourself and be comfortable.

Shangri-la Ball Shows New Styles

RIGHT: Mrs. Alison Owen models a new-length dress in silk print. With tucked cap-sleeves, tight bodice and a full skirt, this new creation is one style of the "New Look".

BELOW: A drape skirt and a shorter skirt line for evening wear is another example of the "New Look". Modelled by Mrs. Nan Cowie, this dress exemplifies the modernized version of the classic Greek design.

The new dresses, many of which were flown out from Paris and New York especially for the occasion, were shown to Hongkong for the first time at the Shangri-la Ball at the Cripps last Monday.



Wandering hem-line



LONG OR SHORT FOR EVENING?

By Patricia Lennard.

ALTHOUGH the hemline of day dresses is going down, evening dresses are meeting them half-way.

Ultra-fashionable length for the skirt of your new ball dress is ankle-length if it is tight or hobbled, and two or three inches above the ankle if it is very full.

But many women these days will prefer the classic length for an evening skirt—just clearing the floor.

From the British fashion shows come these two formal dresses which keep their conservative length, but show the trend towards more feminine, more elegant fashions.

DINING-OUT with Googie Withers

By Marjorie Baron Russell

GOOGIE is a woman who knows good food, and who, even after a hard day at the film studio, is still ready to cook.

The last time I dined with her Googie said: "I've got a new soup for you to try—made with leeks and potatoes, but it's different."

It certainly was so—and an excellent introduction to the menu she had prepared—

POTAGE CHAMPENOIS
CRUQUE—GREEN SALAD—
BRUSSELS SPROUTS—
COMPOTE OF PEARS—
BUTTERSCOTCH BISCUITS

The soup is made like this: 1½ pints water; ¾ lb. potatoes; ½ oz. macaroni; 3 leeks; ½ oz. margarine; 1 oz. grated cheese; bread; salt; pepper.

Cut up white part of the leeks in thin slices, "melt" them in the margarine and cook them gently for five minutes; add the potatoes, cut in dice.

Pour over the water, boiling, and leave to simmer for three-quarters of an hour. Then add the macaroni, and cook another 20 minutes.

Toast a slice of bread for each person, sprinkle with grated cheese and brown under a red-hot grill. Put a slice at the bottom of each soup plate and pour the boiling soup over.

THE CRUQUE

For two—3 eggs, or 3 tablespoons dried egg reconstituted with 3 tablespoons water; 2 medium-sized potatoes, thinly peeled and grated; 3 dessert-spoons milk; ½-1 oz. mar-

garine; salt and pepper; chopped chives or parsley.

Beat eggs and milk together, as for omelette; season with salt and pepper.

Mix grated potatoes and eggs, make margarine hot in a fry pan, pour in egg mixture and cook 5-7 minutes (covered with lid) over moderate heat.

Turn like a pancake, and cook other side.

THE PEARS

The compote of pears tasted unusually good because the thinly peeled fruit had been poached in the strained-off juice from a bottle of plums, with two tablespoons of sugar dissolved in it, and ½ teaspoon of almond essence added. When soft, they were lifted out, and the juice was thickened with ½ teaspoon of arrowroot to ½ pint of juice.

THE BISCUITS

1 oz. margarine, 1 dessert-spoon dried egg to 1 tablespoon water, ½ teaspoon vanilla, pinch of salt, 4 oz. brown sugar, 1 oz. flour, 1 tablespoon chopped nuts.

Melt margarine, then stir in sugar and, while melting that in, take extra care. When ready, cool a little, then beat into it egg and vanilla.

Sift flour, and re-sift with pinch of salt and ½ flat teaspoon baking powder. Stir into egg and sugar mixture, add chopped nuts, and put out batter on greased baking-sheet, at least 2 inches apart.

Bake for 30 minutes (350 degs. or Regulo 4).

RUSSIANS SAY

Capitalistic Love Is Just Nonsense

Misunderstood Latin American husbands and wives can blame their troubles on the capitalistic system, if Soviet propaganda is to be believed.

A Spanish-language article in the information bulletin distributed by the Russian Embassy in Mexico City tells about it.

The latest issue sandwiches a meaty dose of love interest in between the usual photographs and statistics on turbines, dynamo and skyrocketing Russian peasants.

It features a three-page spread of pictures of the idyllic home-life in the USSR, with the text by a Russian Dorothy Dix named Vistnevski. Imagining himself in the shoes of unfortunate lovers torn from their questions. He—or she—also answers them. The bulletin does not mention whether Vistnevski is a man or woman.

Plunging into the subject with the statement that "the majority of Soviet families are happy," Vistnevski wants to know why.

Simple Russian Answer

The answer is simple:

"Genuine and natural equality between husband and wife."

That means equal contributions to the family bill. It is just, he continues, since 42 percent of Soviet workers with higher education are women and many earn more than their husbands. In one respect, however, he concedes that capitalist and communist marital relations may be alike.

"In many families the principal weight of the bills falls on the husband."

There is no such animal in Russia as a misunderstood spouse, Vistnevski says, "because each is interested in the other's hobbies." He explains that "this does not mean the wife has to be as interested in football as her husband is, but in the spiritual world."

Wives have a gay time in the Soviet domestic paradise, if Vistnevski is to be believed. When they are not attending "lectures on politics, science and art," they "frequent theatres, participate in social activities and study at institutes and universities," leaving the children behind in an "extensive chain of cradle homes and kindergartens."

Husbands Don't Mind

If they sometimes carry their babies a bit too far by Mexican and American standards, Vistnevski hints, a good Stalinist husband doesn't mind.

"The cause of the majority of matrimonial failure in the USSR is not deviation from general accepted moral principles," is the way he puts it.

The Embassy's counsellor on marital problems concedes that an occasional counter-revolutionary husband is still to be found, even in Russia. He cites the case of an engineer, a good provider in any country but "frugal and imperious" who resented the fact that his wife was hardly ever at home.

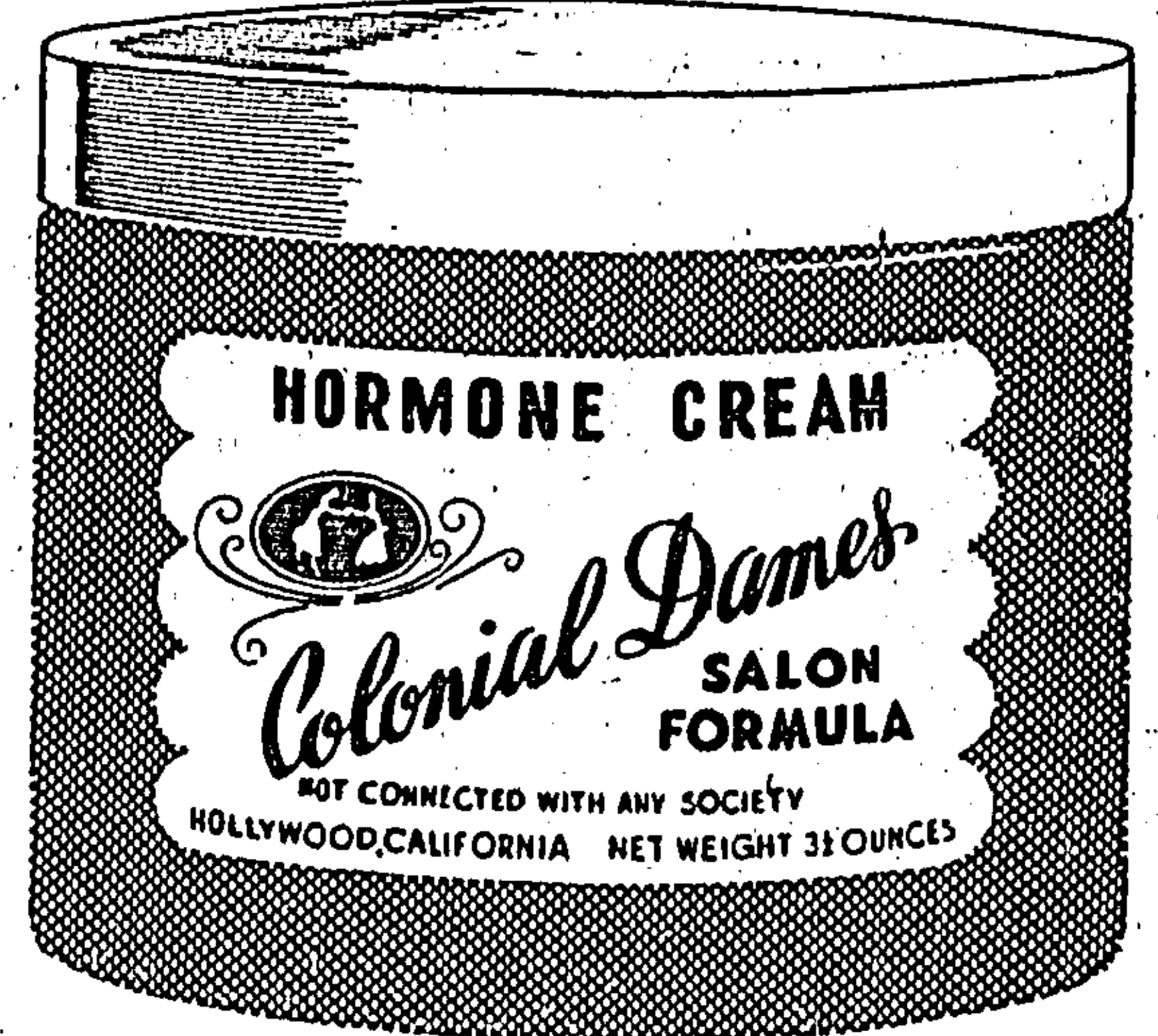
"Later," observes Vistnevski, "the engineer realised it was better that way."

One of the "principal causes of numerous family tragedies in certain countries," says Vistnevski, is marriage for money or social position. Since the revolution, he maintains, that is impossible in Russia.

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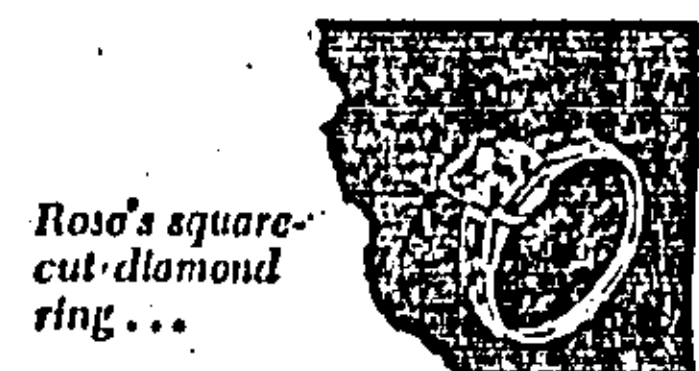
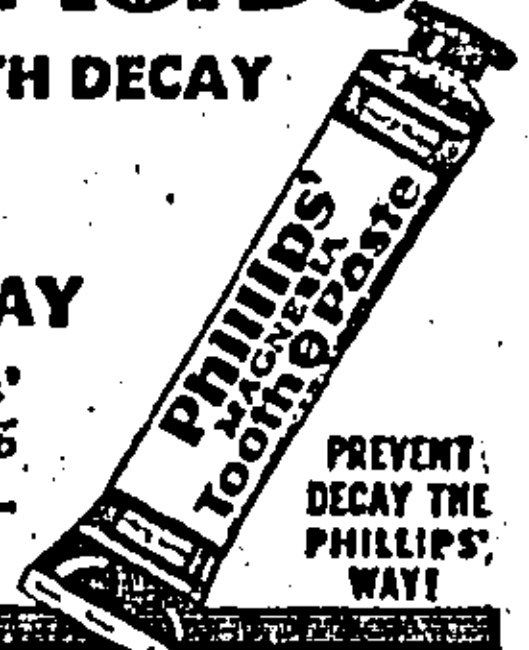
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She rinses with more Pond's Cold Cream, whisking her fingers in little circles, "to get my face extra clean."

Trade inquiries to: L. D. Seymour & Co., Inc., 43 French Bank Bldg., Hong Kong, China.

and soft," she says. Wipes off clean. Every morning and every night give your face this Pond's beauty care. You'll see why engaged girls like Rose and society beauties like Mrs. Alister McCormick choose Pond's Cold Cream.

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FERTILISING THE SEA

By Ian Cox

AN interesting experiment has recently been concluded in Scotland, showing that the animal population of the sea may be increased and the growth of individuals speeded up by the addition of chemical fertilisers to the water.

On land it is easy to see that all animals feed upon living things and that ultimately the food chain ends with the kinds of animal that feed on plants. Plants on the other hand build themselves up from the same substances—carbon dioxide and mineral salts—under the influence of sunlight. It is then that they can be said to support the animal world.

This is no less true of the sea than of the land, with the difference that the individuals making up the great crops of plant life in the seas (known as phyto-plankton) are invisible until we use a microscope. Nevertheless they are there in the water.

In the upper layers of the water conditions are suitable for plant life. Sunlight is present, there is carbon dioxide dissolved from the surface, and there are mineral salts. As the minute plants grow they do not increase so much in size as in number, for when each individual has reached its maximum it divides into two and will go on doing this repeatedly, producing new individuals all the time so long as conditions are favourable.

Upon phyto-plankton hosts of tiny animals feed, and it is these that form the food of the herring, the sprat and of the small fish. These in turn serve to feed the larger fish such as cod, haddock or plaice. Our own sea food therefore depends ultimately on the phyto-plankton.

PEAK PERIODS

NOW in nature the degree to which these tiny plants multiply is limited by the availability of sunlight and of certain salts—principally nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium—in the form of phosphate and nitrate. There are two peak periods in the year when phyto-plankton occurs on a grand scale—spring and autumn. Within a month or two of the spring peak, however, the supply of various salts is greatly reduced in the upper layers of the water, and mixture with the lower layers from which replenishment could be effected is prevented by reduction in the specific gravity of the upper layers by the warmth of the sun. It is only when the upper layers start cooling in autumn that the mixture can take place, and then, although the phyto-plankton has its salts, its reproductive activity will only persist so long as the sun supplies enough energy.

The Scottish experiment concerned itself with the effects of supplying nitrogen and phosphorus artificially during the relatively non-productive periods, with a view to maintaining a high degree of multiplication all the year round, and hence a constant and plentiful supply of food for the fish in which we are so vitally interested.

FIRST EXPERIMENT

IT began in March 1942 under the direction of Dr. Gross, of the University of Edinburgh, in a very small arm of Loch Sween, one of the fjords on the west coast of Scotland. This arm is about a quarter of a mile long and of rather less width. It was dammed across its mouth to eliminate tidal effects. Nitrate of soda and superphosphate were then added to the water at intervals, being shovelled in behind the propeller of a motor boat to ensure adequate dispersal. After this, large quantities of young plaice and flounders were introduced.

Examination of the phyto-plankton during following summer months showed that the effects of the treatment were positive. The minute plants took up the fertilisers extraordinarily rapidly and the spring peak of multiplication, instead of dying down, was maintained. The minute animals feeding on the plants also increased to a marked extent. The effect of the fertilisers on the fish was equally pronounced although longer term. It was found that the flounders grew twice as fast as those in the neighbouring Loch Sween, and estimates showed that they would reach marketable size in three years, as opposed to six, the normal figure for natural conditions. The plaice grew to 10 inches in two years as against the four or six which would be required in a normal sea loch.

FISH GROWTH

THE next stage in the experiment was to apply this experience to an arm of the loch which had not been isolated from tidal effects. For this the neighbouring Kyle Scottish, with an area of about 100 acres, was selected, and each month 30 cwt. of nitrate of soda (or 20 cwt. of sulphate of ammonia) and 12 cwt. of superphosphate were added. This treatment, viewed on a per annum per acre basis, is rather less than most modern farmers would apply on the land. The results there were just as encouraging as on the closed sea loch. Losses of nutrients due to tidal water movement were insignificant, and during the summer the minute forms of sea life and the larger inhabitants of the sea were three times as numerous as in untreated water.

By the second year, it was found that the plaice and fry grew at about five times their normal rate in their first six months, and were eight inches long and a quarter of a pound in weight after 18 months. At this stage they were allowed to follow their natural inclination to migrate to deeper water but had they stayed in the fertilised area they would probably have reached minimum marketable size in two years as opposed to the normal three.



"MY, AIN'T IT GOING TO BE TOUGH FOR THOSE GUYS IF SHE DON'T COLLAPSE" (Copyright in All Countries)

BY HAL BOYLE

THOSE ENGLISH AGAIN!

ALCOHOL is variously regarded as a temporary passport to a golden realm of good will, a crutch for the inferior and fearful, and a ticket to perdition.

But wherever it is used, or for what purpose, it develops its own ritual.

In Paris if you don't, what an opinion they would have of you!—you go through a long and complicated ceremony. First you must consult at length with the wine waiter over brands and vintages, weighing their different merits as related to the meal at hand.

If you don't have a real knowledge of wine, you only make yourself ridiculous by pretending. The sensible thing to do is consult with your guests and ask their advice. They will take this as a compliment and respect you for an amiable ignoramus instead of despising you as a pre-tentious foreign phoney.

When the wine arrives, the waiter first pours a small portion in your glass and waits expectantly. This is the moment of high drama in every French meal. You take a sip, and every eye at the table is on you. If you nod at the waiter and give him a word of praise, the serving gets on. But you wait until you have accepted a flat sour bottle. The guests will politely drink it, praise it with high adjectives and hate you the rest of their lives.

A French guest can forgive you for mutilating his beloved language—he can never forgive you for ordering him a poor bottle of wine.

For all its acknowledged faults and enemies, liquor is still the chief social lever around the world for lifting strangers from many countries onto a common, though often temporary, level of rosy understanding.

I have travelled in fifty-one countries in the last five years, and in each there always was a host who felt obligated to serve some form of alcoholic beverage.

In Tunisia an Arab chieftain, bound by the Moslem faith from unblinking alcohol, served an orthodox feast. But since the chief guest was an American army officer who bought several thousand dozen eggs a week from the tribe, the old chieftain had his modern-minded son take the party into town later for a brandy night-cap.

Wherever the white man has carried his flag, the natives who want to do business with him have learned they have to entertain him on his own level. They have learned to pour hospitality from bottles, too.

People from the temperate and northern climes are least educated in the use of alcohol and abuse it most.

A Latin child drinks watered wine in life it is an occasion for him to take a drink of brandy. To take three or four would ordinarily be, in his own view, and that of his neighbours, a wasteful sin.

The Russian's capacity for vodka is highly overrated. So is the American's capacity for whiskey.

Put fifty from each country in a drinking match with fifty Englishmen trained in foreign service, and at the end of the evening the fifty Russians would be singing "Old Man River," the fifty Americans would be bouncing "The Volga Boatman" off the rafters.

And the fifty Englishmen? They'd be soberly wondering:

"Why are those chaps making such a damned racket?"—Associated Press.

The Men Of The Kremlin

By ZINOVY M. PREEV

DESPITE the official recitatives of Moscow on the inner machinery of its working, the world at large is eagerly curious to penetrate through the thick wall surrounding it in the Kremlin. For it knows that what is happening there, behind those thick walls, greatly affects the course of events outside. And it instinctively feels that some strange influences are at work there, which appear all the more sinister as efforts are being made to keep them from the gaze of the uninited.

There is, for instance, a little instructional book designed to enlighten Russian students of political science on the organisation of government in their country. Strange to relate, this interesting little manual on the organisation of government does not even mention the existence of the Politbureau, although its name is on the lips of millions of the better-educated Soviet citizens, who know vaguely that it is the "power behind," and think and speak of it with awe and respect—because, probably without knowing all its members, they know that top-notch leaders of the all-powerful Communist Party, headed by Stalin himself, are members of this compact body, and that they meet "in secrecy."

For no report of any of its meetings, discussions or decisions ever appears in Izvestia or Pravda, which are after-all official organs of the Government and the Communist Party ("Kommunist" for short) respectively, and any Soviet citizen would feel himself completely "out of touch" if he missed reading them.

No False Modesty

Now there is no false modesty about the Kommunist. It does not believe in hiding its light under a bushel. On the contrary, it never misses an opportunity to take full credit for any "achievement" of the regime. In fact, whenever Stalin's name is mentioned, whether in formal platform speeches or at small local meetings, reference to the "wise leadership of our great teacher" is usually bracketed with references to the "devoted labours and brilliant direction of our beloved Communist Party." Yet the Politbureau which is the kernel of that party—its brain—is seldom mentioned, though the Party must be supposed to be proud of its brain. But even the formidable political figure of Joseph Stalin cannot conceal it from the public gaze, because only too often at international conferences, Russian delegates, including such political "big shots" as Molotov and Vyshinsky, have to ask for a two-day or three-day adjournment, before giving their answers to some question of quite minor importance, such as any other plenipotentiary delegates are usually ready to answer off their own bat.

The same thing has happened in Moscow, with Stalin in his office just round the corner, when one could imagine that a private chat during the lunched adjournment would be sufficient. Yet Mr. Molotov needs as much time in Moscow as when thousands of miles away, and he needs it no less than Mr. Vyshinsky or Mr. Gromyko under similar circumstances.

The truth of the matter is that there is no such thing as ministerial discretion, or ministerial responsibility, in a "government by committee," and the Politbureau is that committee. Every detail of policy and action is fully debated and decided upon collectively—by the 14 men sitting in conclave, mostly after midnight.

Nocturnal Meetings

These nocturnal meetings are much in favour in the Kremlin—a tradition of the old revolutionary conspiratorial days when heavily disguised "comrades" met in secret in the dead of night, when even the watchful eye of the Ochrana was closed, or at least half-closed.

An observant foreign diplomat present at one of these conferences has thus summed up for me his impressions of that "power behind" Soviet policy:

"Our greatest difficulty in dealing with the Russians is that we can never feel that we are dealing direct with a fully empowered to negotiate international agreements which, after all, must be hammered out by means of round-table, give-and-take compromises. When you listen to Mr. Molotov's or Mr. Vyshinsky's formal speeches (they seldom descend to intimate, heart-to-heart discussions), you get a strong impression that they are speaking to a rigidly prepared "brief," written by some other hand than theirs. I do not think their proverbial "no" is entirely their own. I believe it is more often a monosyllabic admission of impotence."

In whose hands, then, is the real power in Moscow, including that policy making?

Stalin Build-Up

Popular opinion, both inside and outside Russia, is inclined to view Joseph Stalin as the modern "autocrat of all the Russias." Certainly, ever since the "liquidation" of Trotsky, Kamenev, Zinoviev and other opponents of what is now variously called the "true Stalin line"—or, more didactically, "Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin line"—tremendous efforts have been made to build up Stalin into a figure of titanic proportions. The entire press, radio and screen have been mobilised for the purpose, until today Generalissimo Stalin appears, not merely as a Chief of State, but as an all-powerful dictator, benevolent though he may appear in the eyes of millions of simple Russian peasants and workers who call him (as they used to call their Tsar)—"Little Father."

More sophisticated Soviet citizens—journalists and novelists, speakers at public meetings and deputies of the Supreme Soviet alike—seldom mention Stalin's name without prefacing or following it with such laudatory appellations as "our great leader," "our wise teacher," or "our wise and beloved leader and teacher," etc., etc.

Shy, Awkward Man

It is enough to watch this shy, awkward man, Joseph Stalin, in public—to see him fidgeting uncomfortably at a military parade in the Red Square, or posing before a film camera, as if saying, "Enough of this pose," to realise that he is no strutting peacock, or megalomaniac of the Hitler-Mussolini type. There is no proof or any sign of his personal initiative, or direction in this stupendous Stalin build-up, though it could hardly have been carried out with his tacit acquiescence.

Apparently he shares his colleagues' "realistic" idea that it is good for the Russian people to have a human incarnation of Communist "power," to worship and obey it unthinkingly, or rather that it is good for the Communist party to be so worshipped and obeyed in a concrete, flesh-and-blood form, instead of in a corporate (party) form, which is still beyond the comprehension of most of Russia's teeming millions.

This largely accounts for the fact that the small body of men—the strong silent men of the Politbureau—who really run the government of Russia are content to rule without being seen or talked about. They are evidently prepared to run the risk of finding themselves one day, which must come inexorably—without a successor to the idol of their creation. This is an intriguing problem in political psychology.

What sort of men are they? There are 14 of them. It would be idle to attempt to place them in the order of their importance, or in the probable order of their succession to Stalin. There are really no signs that any of them is being groomed for Stalin's role, and there would be some sign of such grooming if that were in their

plans, for they are deliberate and painstaking planners, both of national economy and party stratagems. Let us take Molotov, for instance, the most prominent among them (after Stalin himself). If only because his job as Foreign Minister brings him more in contact with the outside world, and possibly because by all appearances, he revels in limelight.

A man not without personality—though not pleasing to many. His massive jutting-out chin speaks of stubborn determination. He may be described, without undue uncharitableness, as the careerist of the revolutionary movement. It is said that Lenin had no high opinion of his qualifications for leadership and described him as the "best office clerk" (kantsellarist) in Moscow.

In striking contrast to him stands Lavrenty Beria, a swarthy Georgian and an old friend of Stalin's from his early revolutionary days in the Caucasus. He is sparely built, almost cadaverous in appearance with deep-set, tired eyes from which the cold revolutionary fire seems to have burnt out. And little wonder; he has served for years as Chief of the N.K.V.D. (late O.G.P.U., late Tcheka, late Ochrana). But Stalin has a high opinion of his administrative skill and values his specialised experience. Deputy-Chairman of the Supreme Soviet as well as a member of the Politbureau.

Other Members

There is another fellow-Caucasian, also an old personal friend of Stalin's—Anastas Kikoyan, an Armenian and, by all accounts, an able executive. With his nose to the grindstone for many years he is essentially a specialist member of the Bureau, not in the State-headship class.

The same applies, clearly, to Andreev (whose full name is, curiously, Andrey Andreyevich Andreev) and Nikolai Voznesensky. Both are neat, businesslike, not colourful figures. Andreev is a great friend of Molotov and was his right-hand man during the great drive for the collectivisation of peasant farming, by forcing them into the Kolchozes. He is now without an administrative office. His is another Deputy-Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, as is also Voznesensky, who holds in addition the post of Chief of the State Planning Office.

Both may be described as well-educated, efficient executive officers—staunch Stalinites, but somewhat "ordinary," without much "platform manner," and seemingly without great political ambitions. Both are men of their late forlorn, so neither of them has the glamour which is attached to the "old revolutionary" type.

The New Formation

Still younger are Malenkov and Zhdanov—too young even to remember much of life under the old regime. They are "Dolsheviks" of the "new formation"—tough, fanatical, narrow in their outlook.

Malenkov looks every inch a "tough guy," real "boss" type. He is big, with the neck of a bull and an eternal scowl on his face. Amateur speculators in political fortunes tip him for Stalin's successor, perhaps for the following two reasons. He looks as if the Politbureau had succeeded Stalin in the post of Secretary-General of the Communist Party (a post which his chief was content to hold before the war even while he was wielding tremendous political power), and he frequently follows immediately behind Stalin when the latter makes one of his rare public appearances. It is not quite impossible that this burly, physically powerful, comparatively young man (in his early forties, or maybe late thirties) combines his quite important party duties with those of Stalin's personal bodyguard.

Zhdanov—equally young, but not so tough physically—has proved himself a man of great resource and

drive when left practically to himself during the long and bitter siege of Leningrad, where he was and still is in supreme control (nominally Secretary of the Leningrad Committee of the Party). He is undoubtedly a coming man in the Soviet hierarchy, though not a "showy" personality. His ruthlessness probably stood him in good stead when he had to fight an almost forlorn battle in practically isolated Leningrad, but it also left some bitter memories in those who survived that cruel, long-drawn battle.

Elder Statesman

Of the remaining members of the Politbureau, perhaps Klyment Voroshilov and Lazar Kaganovich are the most outstanding. Voroshilov is a "hero of the Civil War." It is he who is credited with the defeat of the Poles in 1921 (since Trotsky had been relegated to obscurity) just as Stalin himself is credited with the defeat of Generals Denikin, Koltchak and Wrangel. He had served for years as Stalin's War Minister. Now in his sixties, he is looked upon as an Elder Statesman of the Soviets.

Kaganovich happens to be not only an able industrial organiser (he is an engineer by training) but also Stalin's brother-in-law by his first marriage. Stalin usually chooses him for the most difficult tasks of him for the most important economic and industrial organisation. He was chosen, for instance, to put in order the railways worn out by the 1914-17 war, the civil war and Soviet mismanagement in the early days of the regime.

His hands are now full with the task of organising the production of building materials for the stupendous post-war building reconstruction programme. Nevertheless he has been impressed into the Politbureau, as an expert on industrial problems. He is not much of a speaker, and certainly not a colourful platform personality.

The Armed Services

There is, further, a General Bulganin—a professional soldier, though not a field commander—who acts as a military member of this inner cabinet, as does also that old cavalry leader, Marshal Boudenny.

It is most significant, however, and an ample proof of the Politbureau's real power—that in a council of ministers comprising 50 members, many of whom are high technical specialists, there are no seats provided for representatives of the high Soviet Army, the great Air Force and the not inconsiderable Navy. There is only one Minister for all armed services, and he is Stalin, who combines this office with the chairmanship of both the Council of Ministers and the Politbureau.

It is equally significant that such Ministers as those of the Interior, National Security and Justice are usually considered key Ministers in other countries (especially when the Communists are making a bid for governmental control) are in the hands of quite undistinguished party men (Krouglov, Merkulov and Khichkov respectively) whose names are even less known to the general public than those of the other members of the Politbureau. And not because they deliberately shun publicity like the latter. Here, again, is clear indication where the true power is concerned.

Party As Dictator?

Seeing that there are no signs of any of these men being groomed for succession to Stalin, one may wonder who is at all likely to succeed him. It looks as if the Politbureau is grooming "the Party" as a whole for the role of dictator. This is no new idea in the Soviet political concept. For many years prior to the war the doctrine of collective activity, collective control and collective responsibility had been gaining ground. It spread even to fields of activity where individual inspiration and individual expression are usually considered essential to creative effort. The war had the need for a figurehead of heroic impressiveness to inspire a patriotic fervour in the masses were largely responsible for the Stalin build-up, though it had begun much earlier, when there was an almost equally great need for keying up the backward Russian

A Soviet Lament

I recall a conversation I once had with a member of one of the numerous Soviet commercial delegations. It started in his office, on a purely official business, which had to be cut short owing to the lateness of the hour and the legitimate claims of the office cleaners. To finish it I suggested an adjournment to my club for a "bite or a drink." I should have known better. The poor fellow looked startled for a moment, and then apologized awkwardly for declining my invitation.

"You understand," he explained apologetically, "we are not supposed to accept any invitations from business acquaintances, or visit them in their office. Personally, I think it a bad policy and not to our advantage." (Continued on Page 10)

DAVID LANGDON CARTOON



"Bang goes my Christmas box if this one blows up..."

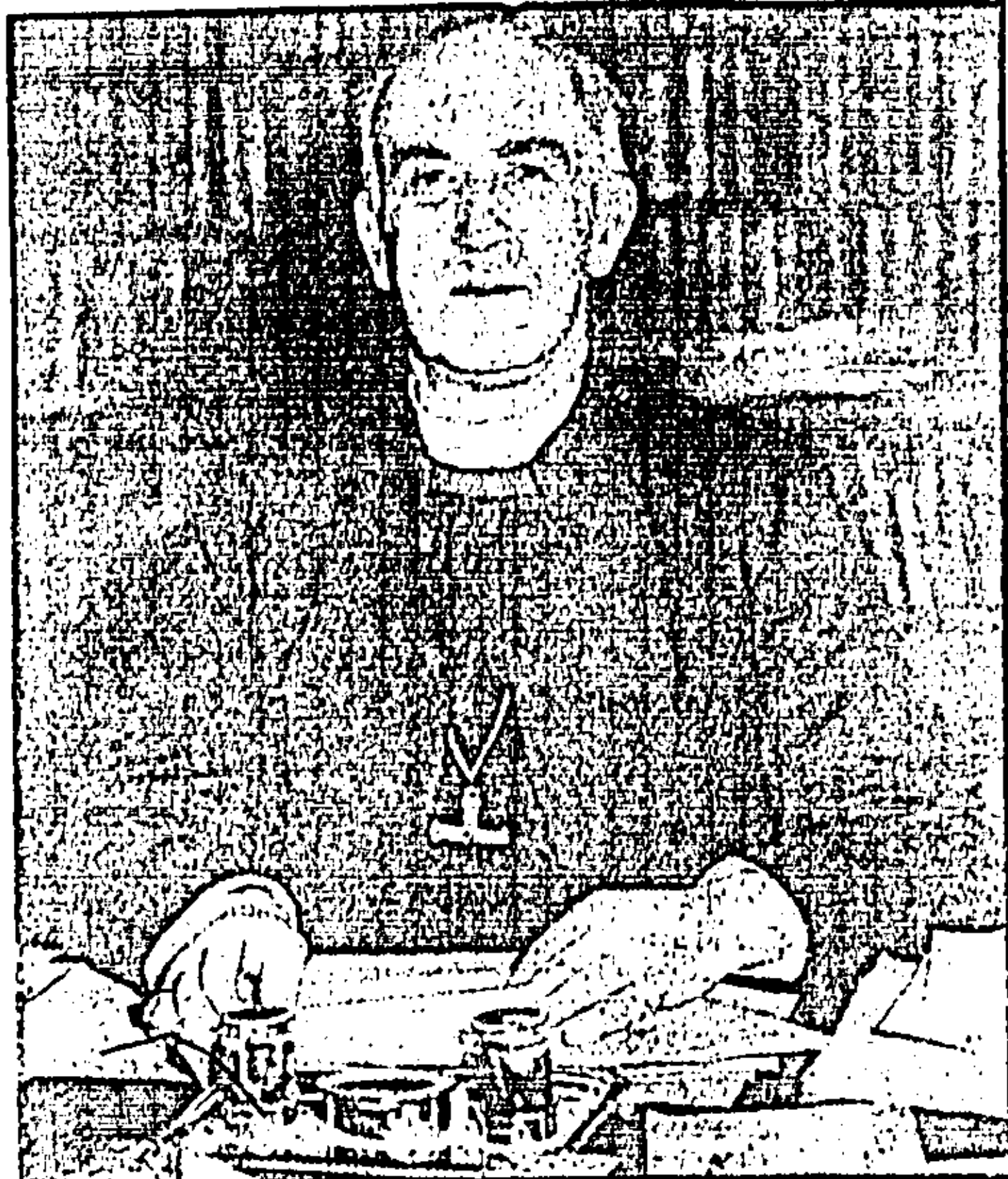
WHAT IS YOUR RELIGION?

What are the religious beliefs that play so large a part in British character and history? On what do the Churches agree? Where do they differ? At this moment, when once more the cry is heard, "We need a great spiritual revival to rouse us," the leaders of the three most

powerful religious communities, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Moderator of the Free Churches, and the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, have agreed to set down, in simple language, the beliefs for which their Churches stand.

THE BELIEFS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

by
The Archbishop of Canterbury



Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury

THE principal beliefs of the Church of England are expressed in its Book of Common Prayer and are summarised in the Apostles' Creed.

In a short article it is obviously impossible to expound them or even to state them; but I will say this much.

We believe in a personal God who has a character and a will; who is for some things and against others; who has made men to be persons, with the responsibilities of character and choice; whose moral laws are good because He is good, and are necessary for life because He is God.

Love of God

We believe that Jesus Christ is both God and man, that He came to live for a time as man among men to do three things: to show the true character of God in relation to men and of men in relation to God; to bring the redemptive force of His own love and sacrifice into a world where every human situation and every man quite clearly needs redemption from the destructive and killing forces of evil; and to make that force effective in all who believe in Him.

We believe that Jesus Christ called believers in Him into a Society of which He was the head from God and through death and resurrection, returned to God is the Head; to which through the Holy Spirit He gave and gives His presence; in which man can live and walk by the Spirit; through which the redemptive work of Christ is to be continued.

That Society we call the Holy Catholic Church, partly militant here on earth, partly triumphant in the eternal Kingdom of God to which Christ brings all faithful men, there to glorify God and enjoy Him for ever.

Agreement

In subsequent articles of this series leaders of other Churches in Britain are to state their principal beliefs.

I believe that every one of them would accept all that I have just written.

Let us give its full significance to the fact that over such a great area of fundamental Christian doctrine there is agreement between all the main Christian bodies, and let us thank God that in recent times the recognition of this fact has removed very much of the bitterness of controversy and opposition which in the past so injured the cause of Christ.

Differences remain and some of them go deep, but it is not my purpose here to discuss them. I am asked only to state our own principal beliefs.

Sacraments

A member of the Church of England then believes the doctrines of the Apostles' Creed; he believes that the Church of England is a part of that Holy Catholic Church of which Christ is the Head.

Within the Church of England he finds a system of Church life which goes back to the days of the Apostles—entrance to the Church by Baptism with its completion in

Confirmation, the weekly gathering of the family of Christ on the day which commemorates His resurrection in Sunday worship, the central act of the Family and of all its members in the Holy Communion, and all the other sacramental acts of the Church—a sacrament being an act in which the Church knows, either from our Lord's own appointment of it or from its own experience, that there is a special interaction between our human spirits and the Holy Spirit of God.

He finds also a system of Church order which also goes back in unbroken succession to the days of the Apostles, whereby bishops are the chief overseers of the people of Christ; priests and deacons are ordained by them to minister the word of God and His holy sacraments and to be pastors and shepherds; and the laity are one with them in the work of the Church in which all are "a royal priesthood, a consecrated nation."

He finds also in the worship, teaching and fellowship of the Church his Christian duties: their emphasis varies as the conditions of secular life vary; but fundamentally they are the same—after the example of Christ and in dependence upon Him to worship God in spirit and in truth, to love the brotherhood and honour all men, to endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ, and so to be clothed with his fellow Christians "the salt of the earth" and "the leaven in the lump" of the world's heaviness.

"I have put the first things first. Now let me mention two secondary characteristics of the Church of England."

It has in a peculiarly intimate way grown up with the English nation, powerfully affecting it and being affected by it.

It was the foster parent of our nationhood and of our liberties, the pioneer in education and in what we should now call social services.

At a time when the nation was reaching a period of great vitality it reformed itself, putting away, in a rough and ready manner perhaps, many of the abuses and errors of the medieval Church.

In the times that followed (by divisions for which the Church must carry its own share of the blame) it ceased to be the Church of all the Christian people of the country.

Further, it was too much under the control of the State.

As a result of this long history we inherit much cumbersome and out-of-date machinery, which is in process of being remedied by continuous measures of Church reform, but which still handicaps us.

The tradition

Yet it remains true that in a very real sense the Church of England does at home and even more abroad stand for and express the Christian tradition of this country, and is in all kinds of ways built into the fabric of our national life and literature and social institutions.

For instance, very often lives in some parish of some diocese and can claim the spiritual counsel and ministrations of its parish priest; and this pastoral duty of the clergy (made often enough almost impossible by the aggregation of immense populations and the shortage of clerical manpower) still remains as the first care and privilege of the Church.

If in God's good time there can be reunion of now separated bodies, the Church of England will again and more fully be that which our history marks it out to be.

The other characteristic grows in part out of our historic past, but has a universal significance.

It is sometimes said that nobody can tell what the Church of England believes. I hope I have shown above that the accusation is untrue.

It believes in the faith of the Catholic Church of which it is a part, and that faith is in the Creeds, the Prayer-book and the Ordinal.

Freedom

It is also said that you can find great varieties of interpretation held in the Church of England. That is true and, as I shall show, is a strength and not a weakness.

That he should have the impudence to insult the British nation stamps him as a man whose ego is overwhelmed with the importance of its own unimportance. He lacks vision and understanding and, above all, the common attributes of charity and sympathetic understanding. His sneering attitude of almost frenzied hate against England brands him as a mischievous tub-thumper exuding pseudo pomposity, venom and scorn from every pore. Fortunately, he is not a typical American!

Maison Richelieu

Customer: This little felt hat I bought here—how does it come to have a tab on it, marked "Thowle and Suppleton?"

Foulencough: Ah! These are the names of the two girls who made the hat. The tab is put on for checking purposes.

Customer: Very interesting. Thowle and Suppleton happens to be a fairly well-known firm making felt carpets.

Foulencough: Indeed, yes. And by an odd coincidence I employ their two daughters, Dora Thowle and Constance Suppleton.

Customer: I see. An extraordinary coincidence.

Foulencough: Yes. Most extraordinary. One could hardly credit it, were it not so.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

BEHIND the guarded announcement that the Stedman-street band at the Southport Flower Show will play a barrelle by Miss Rose Waldeck, during the sheep dog events, lies a romance.

But there is no time to go into all this, now that Kaffirs are booming. When in doubt, order the Horseshoe Oxy-Acetylene Welding Gauges, on view every day at the Southport show in tent 30. Ask for Dame Edith Fitzclun.

Manx aulfuly

THE arrival of a consignment of Manx kippers, without any tails at Fortrubish is now found to have been a mistake. The tails were clipped off in error, owing to a misunderstanding, and in order to combat widespread ignorance, in

the words of a spokesman, "To foster widespread ignorance would have been a truer description of this absurd gesture," commented a passer-by.

Down Heartcase-lane

"ROCKET" propulsion applied to peaceful activities. This may mean the boiling of an egg in 748918 of a second, by generating 30,000 degrees Centigrade in the warhead of a rocket capable of travelling at 704 miles a second. Or it may mean an electric sink, powerful enough to split into pieces the moment the current is turned on. Whatever it means, we must keep forging ahead to wherever we are going.

Lighting-up time 3.15. Low tide at Swindon Pier 8.1. Moon sets 0.24. Time in Rio de Janeiro 9.30. Size in collars 16.

"They may easily enough be allowed to cause a confusion of voices."

"But it is the conviction and the justification of the Church of England that Christ means us to essay this difficult comprehension, to hold together within our communion the Catholic Church what may not be put asunder without grievous injury, and to present as far as we may, the wholeness of the Gospel of Christ."

So we test all things by the three-fold appeal to the Holy Spirit in Scripture, tradition and contemporary reason, and believe that in the fellowship of charity and worship the Holy Spirit will keep us in the true faith.

Our heritage

So the Church of England stands, faintly as every Church is faintly, yet with manifest signs of its place in the Catholic Church of Christ and in the working out of Christ's purpose: with many weaknesses, but strong in its resources of divine experience and grace; hard pressed in a difficult world, but resolute to meet it with the Gospel of Christ; English in its tradition, its tendency to deify itself, its wise hesitation to protest too much and beyond the evidence, but Catholic in its secure foundation upon the rock of Christ.

Here is the rich heritage of our Christian past enshrined in our glorious cathedrals and lovely parish churches: here is a large room in which men may move freely to love Christ and battle for Him; here is the strait gate and narrow way which leads to life.

All these things play their part in the beliefs of members of the Church of England.

The second article in the series, by the Rev. J. M. Richardson, M. A., B.D., Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council, will be published next Saturday.

— By "Candidus" — AN AMBASSADOR OF ILLWILL

FROM time to time, nations send out people under the pleasing and friendly title "Ambassadors of Goodwill." Sometimes they fly around the world, or travel in parties. It is their job to foster friendly relations between their own nation and other races, and there is no doubt that, in many instances, better understanding is brought about and mutually beneficial relations established.

Occasionally, some misguided and narrow-minded people throw spanners into the wheels of international relationship, and they have only themselves to blame if they earn the title of "Ambassadors of Illwill." The American Colonel McCormick comes under the latter category, and what he hopes to gain beyond notoriety it is difficult to say.

That he should have the impudence to insult the British nation stamps him as a man whose ego is overwhelmed with the importance of its own unimportance. He lacks vision and understanding and, above all, the common attributes of charity and sympathetic understanding. His sneering attitude of almost frenzied hate against England brands him as a mischievous tub-thumper exuding pseudo pomposity, venom and scorn from every pore. Fortunately, he is not a typical American!

THE ever-increasing overcrowding in Hongkong, the congestion, the lack of houses, business offices and other urgently required buildings, continually emphasises and re-emphasises the urgency of settling once and for all the Military Lands problem. Traffic jams are daily becoming worse, and the conditions may well

become chaotic unless the War Office can be persuaded to release its throttle-hold on the Colony, which has brought to a standstill progress and vital development.

It is nothing short of scandalous that the greater part of the most valuable part of the Colony is used for housing a few troops and providing Ordnance and other stores, which could easily be accommodated elsewhere.

We seem to wait in vain for the man of vision, action and ability, who will possess sufficient personality and power to restore the land which, under the Crown, rightfully belongs to the taxpayers.

SPEAKING of housing: A friend of mine, shortly leaving the Colony, advertised his flat. I spent an evening with him opening one hundred and fifty-eight replies!

Little do those who are comfortably housed realise the tragedy which exists in Hongkong today. Applicants pleaded to be given the opportunity to remove their children from overcrowded hotels and boarding houses. Some of the letters might have been written in tears, so poignant were the appeals.

The location of the flat was not advertised, but to many, driven to utter distraction, it mattered not where the few rooms might be which they might enjoy a semblance of family life. Such unfortunate people pray in vain for a happy issue out of all their troubles—and yet there are still many buildings withheld because of the reluctance to de-requisition.

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PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

AMERICAN ARMENIANS GOING HOME

One hundred and fifty-three Armenians, most of whom went to the United States three decades ago, have left for the "Home of our Forefathers."

Sot I. Chepurnykh, Soviet Vice-Consul in New York, said that they were the first contingent of about 5,000 Armenians expected to leave America under a world-wide repatriation programme being conducted by the Armenian Republic of the U.S.S.R.

Most of those who sailed aboard the Soviet liner Rostka had lived in the New England states. They emigrated to the United States in the World War I period to escape the Turkish invaders of their homeland.

"Deepest Gratitude"

A statement issued by the committee to aid the repatriation of Armenians said that they are going back because of "the desire to live and work in the land where for

countless generations before us our ancestors have lived, struggled and brought forth a matchless civilisation."

"We depart from the United States of our own free will, with sentiments of deepest gratitude and admiration towards the American people," the statement added. "America gave us refuge. The democratic institutions of America afforded us an opportunity to build life anew. We did our utmost to serve America well."

The emigrants said that they had formed "ardels"—co-operative groups of arts and crafts—and had bought machinery and American tools which they followed their trades when they reached their homeland.

Tax-Free Land Grants
Chepurnykh said that each of the repatriated families will be given tax-free plots of land and loans of up to 30,000 rubles with 10 to 15 years for repayment.

A 22-year-old New York girl, Isabel Chookasjian, said that she was "tired" of leaving America, but "excited" at the adventure of travel. She and her sister, Shukay, 18, were born in the United States. The emigrants accepted Soviet citizenship when they agreed to be repatriated.—Associated Press.

SPORTS FEATURES

Tremendous interest has been aroused in this afternoon's meeting of Lien Hwa, the Malayan Chinese team, and the Combined Hongkong Chinese XI. Although the Malaysians have not yet touched the form which carried them to victory in the unofficial Interport match which was played three weeks ago, there were signs in yesterday's match with the Hongkong civilians that they were running into their best form.

It is another busy week-end for local footballers. Yesterday representatives of several first division clubs were doing battle on the Police Ground. To-day, in addition to the big match on the Navy Ground, there is a senior league match on the Club ground; while tomorrow, there are six first division and six second division games on the bill.

EXPERIMENT THAT CAME OFF

Pleasing Services XI

(BY "SEE TEE")

How often do experiments in choosing representative teams come off? The selectors of the United Services eleven which drew with the Malayan Chinese are to be congratulated in getting together such a good side under difficult conditions. First and last in soccer it is team work which is so important. In the US team were six regular members of the Royal Air Force team; two full-backs, a wing half and three forwards. It was this thread of team work which carried the strain in several awkward situations.

Specially pleasing to the selectors must have been the forward play. Although the opening-out process was not so often or pronounced as many folk would have liked it, the Services' wingmen both had a good match. Good wingmen, playing to a centre forward of several calibre, can make all the difference in the world to a forward line. Morris and Davidson stayed out in the open spaces away from goal and forced the Malaysians to spread out their defence.

The two Lien Hwa wingmen did not have the same chances of opening up the Services' defence, the main reason for this seemed to be the reluctance of their halves and inside-men to angle the ball out to the flanks. Star Llew Hwa forward was Chia Boon-leong, diminutive inside left. This mere slip of a player, aged 22, was a dancing shadow, often far too elusive for the Services' right rear-guard.

If there seemed to be a gap in the Services' defence it lay between the pivot and the right back. Through this gap Chia swept his way on several occasions but he rarely got the ball sufficiently under control to test Jones seriously.

IMPRESSIVE DEBUT

Jones' debut in local representative football was impressive both for his calm confidence—a steady influence in the periods of sliver and his good positional play. He was unlucky to see the ball go into his goal so early in Wednesday's game. He went out to a back-swinging; as he rose to the ball it swerved away from him, for the centre forward to put Llew Hwa a goal up within three minutes.

Just as throughout last season the Service eleven were constantly losing their well-earned status—and almost (but not quite) producing equally good talent—so it is again this year. Craske, Connors and Barr, all great favourites among followers of the local game, have left the Colony. Craske is a goal-keeper who will long be remembered.

Arthur Peal says:

AFTER taking a red, striker was on the spotted black as indicated at the top of the table, a position which compels him to play for safety. He was in a position to stop him or to pocket the ball. He picked the right safety shot by tapping black over to cover red in the corner but played it badly by striking too hard. If he had played at strength to send black three or four inches off his spot, he would still have covered red in the corner and left black available for future possibilities. It is a mistake to close the game up more than necessary when playing for safety. Billard stroke is the sort to play as shown in diagram, when a safety shot is no use on the state of the score. Keep out bats as low as possible, in part a little left side, judge cushion contact as indicated, and you will find the shot a likely shot.

New Smallball Soccer XI



The smallball football team of the SCM Post Chinese Employees Sports Association which has lately been enjoying a run of successes.

Softball Chatter By "Spectator"

EXHIBITION GAMES TO-MORROW

Tomorrow will be the first day of the two-day exhibition games to be played in aid of the Boys' and Girls' Club Association. At 10 a.m., amongst men players, China meet Portugal when Lady Grantham, wife of His Excellency the Governor, will throw the first ball. At 11 a.m. the women's match will be played between the League teams Wahoos and the Merry Madcaps Aces and Bees combined. The venue for the exhibitions is the South China Athletic Association's football ground at Caroline Hill. The Band of the Inniskilling Fusiliers will be in attendance. The other exhibition games will be held on December 7.

The following will probably represent the various teams:

Portugal—Rui Ming, Hobo Gomes, Leo Tavares, Jack Brown, Wilfred Lawrence, Arturo Osozilo, Leo Vieira, Tony Alves, Robble Rocha, Spiky Gutierrez, Gerry Gosano, Rene Sequeira and Alvaro Xavier. Manager: Tony Goncalves. China—Herbie Quon, Ka Sa, Cheng, Tsai Ping-fan, Young Kar-shing, G. G. Lee, Bill Woo, Luke Bunn and Wong. Manager: Bill Woo. Madcaps—Teresa Enrieta, Margie Xavier, Inez Soares, Bernadine Remedios, Gilda Gann, Therese Remedios, Lella Gann, Melvie Soares, Yolie Franco. Manager: Eddie Marques.

Wahoos—Terry Noronha, Patsy Ribeiro, Hilda Soares, Gilly Winglee, Irene Castilho, Aida Castro, Edith Xavier, Ramona Xavier, Elva Lee. Manager: Gus Noronha. Umpires for the two games are: Bill Woo, F. Halliday and Doc Molitor; and Doc Molitor, E. D. Robbins and H. Winglee.

SPOTLIGHT MATCH

Eddie Marques' Merry Madcaps returned to giant-killing form to scalp the powerful (on paper only?) Canadians six runs to one to take the spotlight in last week's games. The latter's ebullient Canuckettes were overwhelmed by the strong pennant claiming Wahoos 15 runs to one. VRC showed they have to be reckoned with when they beat Filipinos easily, seven runs to two. Police fared badly against the Rambling Rees to be whipped 12 runs to two. A 17-1 victory, was registered by Stan Leonard's St Josephs over Doc Molitor's Baseballers. South China scored a 21-5 success against Rovers.

Teamwork went a long way in Madcaps' easy victory over Canadians, who lacked it glaringly. The losers had at least three chances in catching up with the Madcaps, who took the lead early in the fracas. Ragged baserunning caused the best chance to go begging; such a condition to exist in such a veteran



team as the Canadians does not warrant confidence that they are not flag contenders. On the other hand, the winners played snappy ball to snap up the least advantage and scored on it. For a squad who can play together so well, the Madcaps, though comprising no big names, are certain to be among the top on the list when reckoning comes.

Smokeball hurler Herbie Quon had an off day. In his short tenure of one-off innings he walked six and conceded two tallies in the second frame. The victors would have garnered a bigger lead here but for a double killing enacted by Junior Marker and Robble Robbins. The bases were loaded, the two runs had been scored, when Robble Rocha's stinging blow had Madcap-men on bases dashing forward, but it was well taken by Jefffelder Marker and he pegged the ball to second for Robbins to force out a flatfooted runner. Madcaps went further into the lead as Sid Hollands scored as a result of a wild throw to second. Sid had binged, pilfered the second cushion and continued homewards as sacked hurler Herbie Quon threw wild.

TRIED TOO MUCH

One away in the fourth frame, Bakar arrived at the initial station on an error, then stole second, Kahsa Nazarin singled and Bakar tried to stretch his run to home but was nailed. Meanwhile Kahsa tried to advance to second but catcher Sabu Samy threw to shortstop Robble Rocha and the result was the runner was "killed." Then the Canadians were three runs behind and if not for the boneheaded running, or lack of a coach at third to stop Bakar, the losers would have in all probability scored here and the picture might have been changed. The Canadians could do nothing right, while Madcaps charged powerfully on and in the sixth stanza they put the game on ice as they scored three more runs. Canadians' solitary tally came from Luke Bunn.

Kelly Silva-Netto hurled his best game for the winners, conceding only four hits against the same number allowed by Kahsa Nazarin, who relieved Herbie Quon from mound duties in the middle of the second canto. Youthful Robert Remedios scored the best average of two hits in two times at bat, while Sid Hollands and Kelly Silva-Netto each claimed one of the other two Madcap hits. Canadians' slugging artists Bakar and Big Chief Bill Woo failed to hit any safety. Their four blows were from the bats of Kahsa Nazarin, Junior Marker, Luke Bunn and Herbie Quon.

FAST GIRL PITCHER

Fast asserting herself to be the swiftest deliverer of the pill, Big Chief Wahoo Terry Noronha fanned 13 Canuckettes in the Wahoos' near-shutout of the Maple Leaf femmes. Irene Castilho slugged it out again. Her sizzling double was outstanding in this game. Canucketto Jean Lee made the lone hit for the losers. As Alice Mar's Canadian gal faltered further down, the Wahoos are speedily going to the top by all-round good play.

V.R.C. boss Tony Lopes and speedy Gerry Roza-Perreira shared hurling duties in the swimmers' beating of the Filipinos. George Saunders did a powerful hitting job with two singles and a four-master. Roza-Perreira, besides doing well as a twirler, slugged a homer. For the Filipinos, -Pepi Malig was good for a two-bagger. Tony Goncalves' Rambling Rees had some useful practice at the expense of Police. Wilfred Lawrence, Charlie Quinn and Leo Vieira each claimed two bingles.

SPORTS DIARY

TODAY

Football—1st Division

Navy—Exhibition match, Lien Hwa v. Combined Chinese, 4 p.m.
Sookunpoo—Buffs v. Club, 4.30 p.m.

Second Division "A"

Valley—Eastern v. WD Chinese, 3 p.m.
Valley—Navy v. Police, 4.30 p.m.
Sookunpoo—RAOC v. Dockyard, 3 p.m.
Caroline Hill—HQLF v. K. Motor Bus, 3 p.m.
Caroline Hill—S. China v. St Joseph's, 4.30 p.m.

Cricket

KCC—KCC v. HKCC, 2 p.m.
HKCC—HKCC "A" v. KCC 2nd XI, 2 p.m.
Craigengower—CCC v. HK Garrison, 2 p.m.
IRC—IRC v. Reereio, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY

Football—1st Division

Police—Kwong Wah v. Police, 3 p.m.
Police—K. Motor Bus v. S. China, 4.30 p.m.
Navy—St Joseph's v. RAD, 3 p.m.
Navy—Kitehee v. Innisks, 4.30 p.m.
Caroline Hill—Eastern v. Athletic, 4.30 p.m.
Club—Sing Tao v. 25th RA, 4.30 p.m.

Second Division "A"

Valley—Kitehee v. Talkon, 3 p.m.

Second Division "B"

Valley—RASC v. S. China, 4.30 p.m.
Club—Club v. Athletic, 3 p.m.
Caroline Hill—RA v. Sing Tao, 3 p.m.
Valley—RAMC v. Signals, 3 p.m.
Valley—Electric v. REME, 4.30 p.m.

Cricket

KCC—KCC v. HKCC, 11 a.m.
Craigengower—CCC v. RAF, 2 p.m.

Softball

Caroline Hill—Exhibition games: Madcaps "A" and "B" v. Wahoos; Portugal v. China, 10 a.m.

Lawn Bowls

Reereio—Colony's Rinks Championship, quarter-finals: J. C. Aitken's rink v. B. W. Bradbury's rink.

England Gave World A New Form Of Wrestling

(BY GEORGE MACKENZIE)

Wrestling is one of the most universal forms of physical activity, athletic prowess, sport and recreation practised in the world. Indeed, details of the cult of wrestling are found in the most ancient records of athletic pursuits. It was one of the events in the original Olympic Games over 2,700 years ago taking pride of place with foot racing.

In those days the athlete who was fleet of foot and possessed of the physical ability to overthrow an individual combat whoever was opposed to him, was the ideal of the days of Athletic Greece, and was feted as a national hero. Wrestling in the Olympic Games in modern times is regarded as one of the sternest tests of the meeting, and, in fact, is one of the compulsory events. At the Olympiad to be held in London next year, it is estimated that nearly 300 wrestlers will assemble from about 30 nations in a bid to win the coveted title.

MORE VERSATILE STYLE

The Catch-as-catch-can, or Free style (which originated in England) and the Greco-Roman style are included in the Olympic programme. Catch-as-catch-can was first practised in Lancashire, in the North of England, many years ago, and is invariably referred to as "the Lancashire style"; generally, however, it is known as the Free style, implying, as it does, freedom of action, whereas the Greco-Roman form has restriction of the use of the legs for any defensive or attacking manoeuvre. Although Catch-as-catch-can wrestling has devotees in nearly every country in the world, the Greco-Roman style is still very popular on the Continent of Europe. There is, however, a steady increase in the numbers adopting the more versatile Free style because in it one can make the fullest use of all the physical prowess one possesses.

Wrestling has been a prominent national sport in England for hundreds of years, but it was not until nearly 50 years ago—in 1904—that the Amateur Wrestling Association was formed as a controlling authority for the whole country. The association has functioned ever since (the title was changed in 1945 to the British Amateur Wrestling Association) and is the competent body affiliated to the International Amateur Wrestling Federation, which represents over 60 nations. When the International Federation was organised in 1921, England took a leading part in its formation, P.

Longhurst being appointed the first Honorary Secretary.

SCHOOL TRAINING

The British Amateur Wrestling Association today is composed of clubs and individual members who elect a governing council at annual general meetings to carry out the wishes of the members. From the governing council in turn is elected an executive committee, which is more or less in constant session to deal with urgent matters as they arise. Annual championships are held in each of the eight weights, and the Association is the body responsible for the selection of the teams to represent Britain in the Olympic Games, and international events.

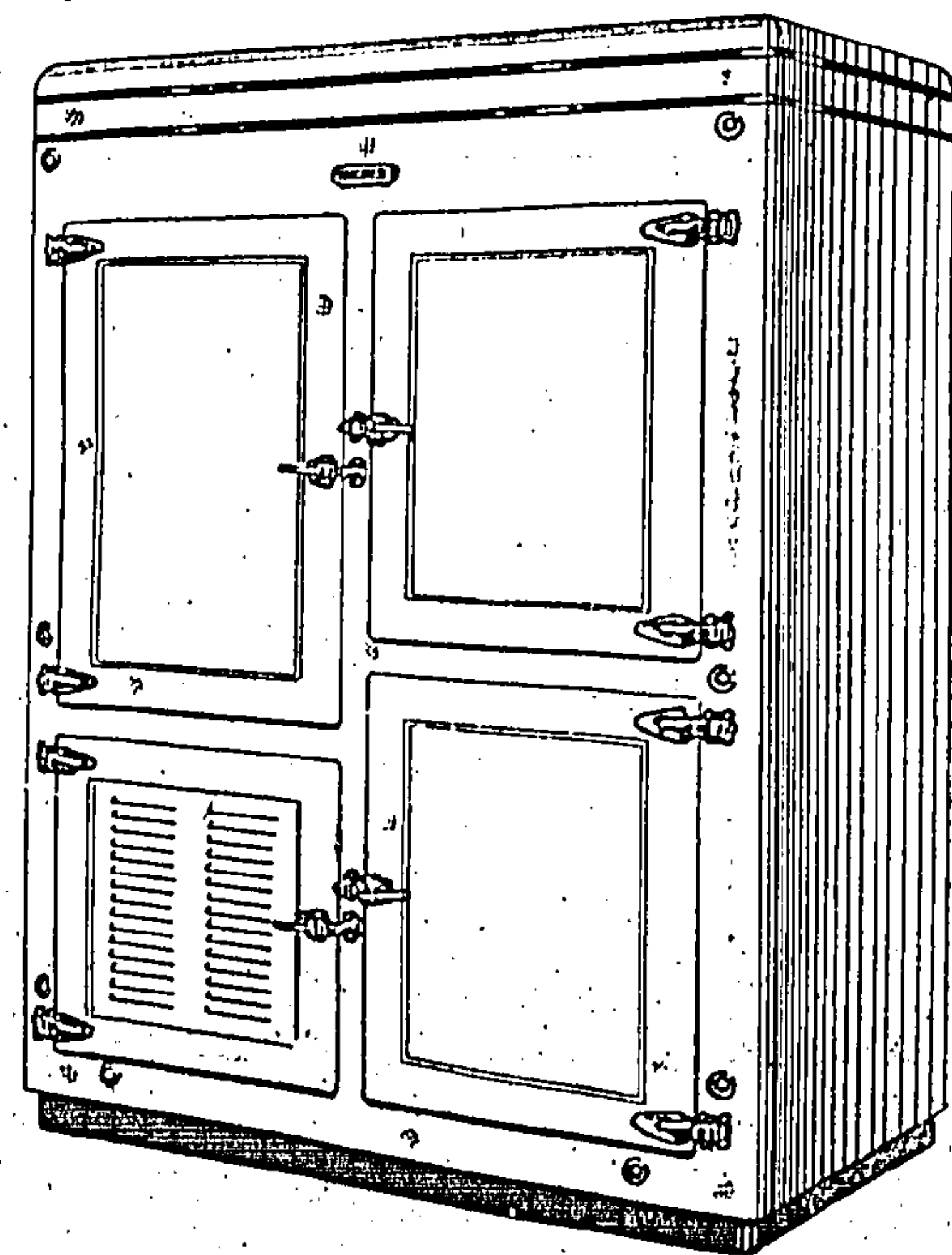
Local and educational authorities in Britain now have wrestling on their physical education syllabus, while at adult evening institutes and classes organised by the London County Council tuition in wrestling is very popular. Loughborough College, most important physical education establishment in the country which attracts students from all over the world, includes wrestling as one of the diploma subjects for students.

The prospects, therefore, of the immediate future of this sport are steadily improving. It is generally felt that Britain's team now in the course of preparation for the Olympic Games will be the best that the nation has ever had. Their record of successes during the last year has been considerable, for they have gained victories over Belgium, drawn matches with France and in the European championships of Stockholm in October 1946, they were highly impressive. Britain was not represented at the Greco-Roman European championships at Prague, in April this year for this style is not practised to any great extent in England. But Prague undoubtedly provided an excellent preview of the sport that will be seen at the Olympic Games next year, for nearly all the European nations were represented, including Sweden, Finland, Turkey, Hungary, Egypt and Soviet Russia who made their first postwar entry into the championship arena.

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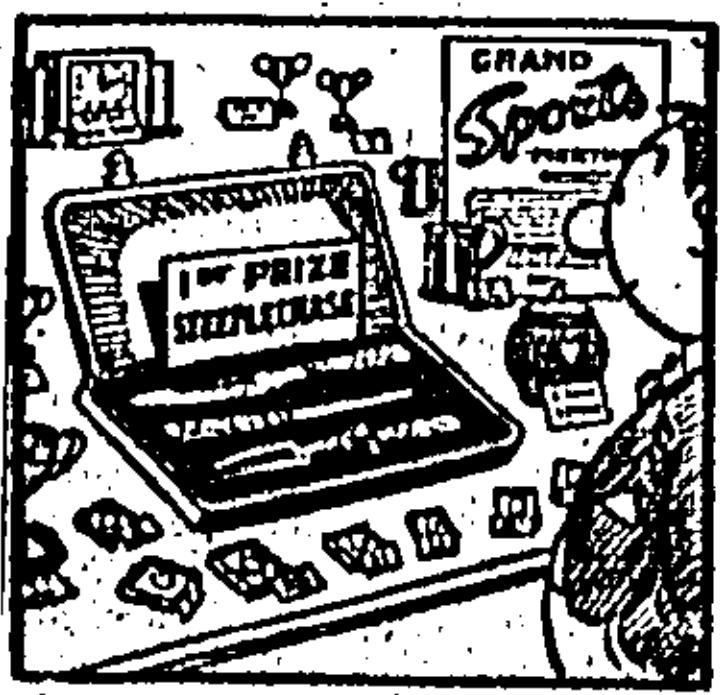
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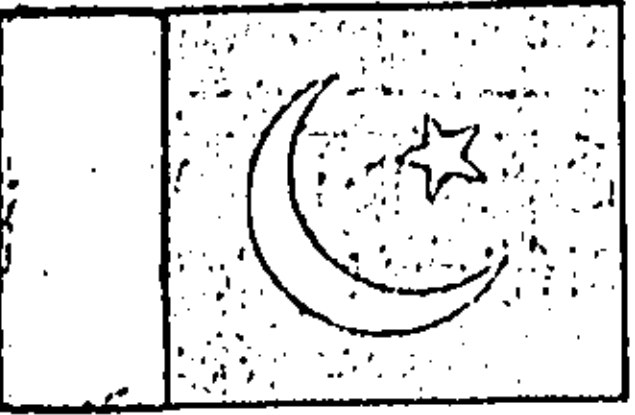
By Reg. Wootton



Are You Sure?

Answers on Page 10

1. He was born in 1848, a famous Irishman who became—
Father of the House of Commons,
Founder of London evening newspaper,
Known by the initials Tey Pay?
2. Can you name the remnants of the British Army which are called—
Whitewashers, Royal Tigers, Moonrakers?
3. Which of these during Lent used to be eaten as fish—
Whales, porpoises, seals?
4. This is the flag of—
Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Egypt?



5. An airplane would use most petrol on a flight from London to—
Paris, Brussels, Dublin, Amsterdam?
6. How many of these women may we read of in the Bible—
Jezabel, Deborah, Witch of Endor, Queen Mab, Abigail, Queen of Sheba?
7. Can you name the most inland of all English cities? Among her many trades are—
Ships' turbines, lighthouses, ships' cabins?
8. If you were a philanthropist you would—
Design illuminated addresses, collect labels, have a liking for arson?
9. To which sect is the cow sacred—
Moslem, Hindu, Sikh, Mohammedan?
10. In which Gilbert and Sullivan opera does the male chorus consist of members of the House of Lords—
Pirates of Penzance, Iolanthe, Gondoliers, Patience?

Czechs Looking For New Home

The Slovak League of America hopes to move to the Dominican Republic some 2,000 Czechoslovaks who fled from their native land when the Russians moved in at the close of the war, the League's president said recently.

Pe'er P. Jurchak, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, asserted that the refugees were now in Germany and Austria and faced "certain death" if they returned to Czechoslovakia while it was under Russian domination.—Associated Press.

HAROLD STASSEN, PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, STATES PROGRAMME

BY JAMES E. AUSTIN
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Nov. 28.—Harold E. Stassen advocates a flexible system of taxation to move with the tide of national employment, and urges that \$1,000,000,000 a year be spent on a mass house-building programme.

First avowed candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1948, Stassen is also the first to come forward with a detailed political platform. He presented his views on taxation, housing, communism, labour, national health and small business in a book just published.

It is entitled appropriately, "Where I Stand." In a foreword to the volume, Stassen explained: "I believe in the principles set forth in this book. I urge them upon my countrymen regardless of any individual political fortune or misfortune."

Lists His Proposals

He said he believed that: 1. We must combat the infiltration of Communism and Socialism into this country "as we would combat a plague."

2. The Taft-Hartley law "will be the foundation for a fair, just, and well-balanced labour policy in America," and while it requires amending, "should not be repealed."

3. In peacetime, the Federal Government should not take more than 50 percent of the total income from any American, as an incentive to new investment. Additionally, a tax of 1½ percent should be imposed on stagnant capital above a certain amount.

4. Small new business should be given a chance for success by special tax reductions, and all taxes should be cut whenever six percent of the total labour force is unemployed.

5. To replace the "pathetic or unpardonable incompetence" in government housing circles, "we need a mass-house building programme" costing \$1,000,000,000 a year. As a secondary phase, there should be "the maximum use of existing houses and existing shelter."

6. Rent controls should be continued for two years more, but ceilings should be removed within 60 days from any housing unit of more than two rooms occupied by only one person.

7. A programme of building up medical care and facilities in sections now denied such care should be instituted rather than a system of compulsory health and hospitalisation. Every American now protected by Social Security could have

prosecution for law-breaking. Stassen would keep the American people fully informed, and he would meet Communist-raised issues squarely, and expose their own disruptive proposals. Americans should be urged not to associate with Communists, who should in turn be banned from Federal, state and local payrolls.

8. So important did Stassen consider the new Taft-Hartley labour law that he gave it more space than any other single issue. In a lengthy chapter, he claimed sponsorship of several features of it, but asserted that the measure "goes too far in three respects."

9. Stassen devoted considerable space to the struggle between Communism and Capitalism.

10. He expressed belief—after a visit to Russia during which he conferred with Stalin and talked with Russian workers—that all but the "blindest Communist" there can be convinced that our system is "not only the most highly productive one but is also subject to a peaceful and evolutionary correction of its own weaknesses and faults."

Stassen warned, nevertheless, that "we must study the American Communist, which his movements and his methods, resist him with every legal means at our command."

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The SNAPSHOT GUILD



Give a baby a drum to beat and you've given him a prop to keep his interest at high pitch while you snap his picture.

PROPS FOR PICTURES

ONE of my wife's friends who has a small son came up with a hint the other day that any mother or father might use when taking pictures of babies.

As any parent knows, the real job in getting a picture of Junior is keeping him still. Too often, just as you're set to shoot, the baby crawls off—or runs, if he's large enough. Then you must focus all over again.

My wife's friend got around this nicely not long ago by giving her young son a piece of scotch tape. He grabbed for it eagerly, clutched it, pulled it, was puzzled when it stuck to his fingers. Meanwhile, his mother properly focussed the camera. Then, when the baby looked up appealingly, asking for help—click! She snapped the shutter.

This use of scotch tape was a new idea to me although I've used similar tricks myself—one of the favourites being to toss my young

son an unopened box of cookies and shoot while he frantically sought to get at the contents inside the wrapped box.

It's easy to see how a cookie or toy or game may be needed for a prop "to keep a child's interest aroused while you are taking his picture. But in addition props of one sort or another can also serve usefully in making other types of pictures. A saucer of milk can be used to lure a cat to pose; or a bone for a dog.

With adults props will serve a different purpose—helping to relieve the "camera shy" feeling so many of us have. For example, give Dad a book to read and go ahead and make your picture while he's engrossed in the story. You'll have a snapshot that's natural and unposed. Or picture Mother while she's wrapped up in counting the stitches in a sweater she's knitting; she won't be worried about the camera.

Any list of such props could be endless, but all of them can help you at one time or another. For when people are engaged in some activity they are most often relaxed and natural. And better pictures result.

—John van Guilder.

NEW YORK HOUSEKEEPING

MOST visitors to New York seem to stay in hotels or service flats in the centre. I decided to live with a family. This family is like a great many families in London: A young couple in their twenties—the man has an administrative job, the wife keeps house, and they have a son nine months old, who is not intended to be an only child, unless prices go up too much.

Prices of many foods, particularly meat, butter and eggs, are extremely high by our standards; and though there is a great deal of food about, the prices jump from day to day so that the price you see on the ticket is often less than the price you have to pay. This makes a real problem for those living on fixed incomes.

THIS family doesn't live in the city, but in Great Neck on Long Island, a residential suburb with tree-lined roads and many small parks—an ideal place for children, particularly since all the roads are speed-limited.

BY MARGARET COLE

We have a flat on the ground floor of a new three-storey building; it has two good-sized rooms, of which one has a door and the other leads to a space about nine feet square, in which we eat. There is also a small bathroom and a kitchen, with an enormous refrigerator internally lighted.

It is centrally heated and electrically lit, of course—no fireplaces or lamps to clean. The floors are wood, and there is constant hot water which is very hot indeed.

We use hot water, however, principally for washing the dishes, ourselves and our stockings; for in the basement, in a room where the prams are parked, there are six-in-the-slot washing machines and drying machines which take care of most of the laundry except the sheets and the baby's nappies.

The nappies are dropped into a huge sanitary bin and collected weekly by a company which brings a fresh

supply. It is nice to have nothing but the ironing to do, but it is not very cheap; the nappies alone cost about 12s. a week.

CLEANING is easy. The garbage chute just outside the front door swallows up rubbish as often as you like. American women are very house-proud, and though they could feed their families entirely out of cans, they don't; but work hard at their own housekeeping.

Hired help is obtainable, if you can afford two pounds a week for it. Most people say it's very inefficient. When the baby is little, the only way in which the mother can get a spell away is either for the father to take a turn—most American husbands are very good about this—or for some neighbour to oblige.

We in our block have a fairly well-developed system of minding one another's babies; and if it is for the evening only when the baby may be expected to be asleep, a high school girl will often earn a bit by acting as watcher. But obviously none of this can be done very often.

(Continued on Page 10)

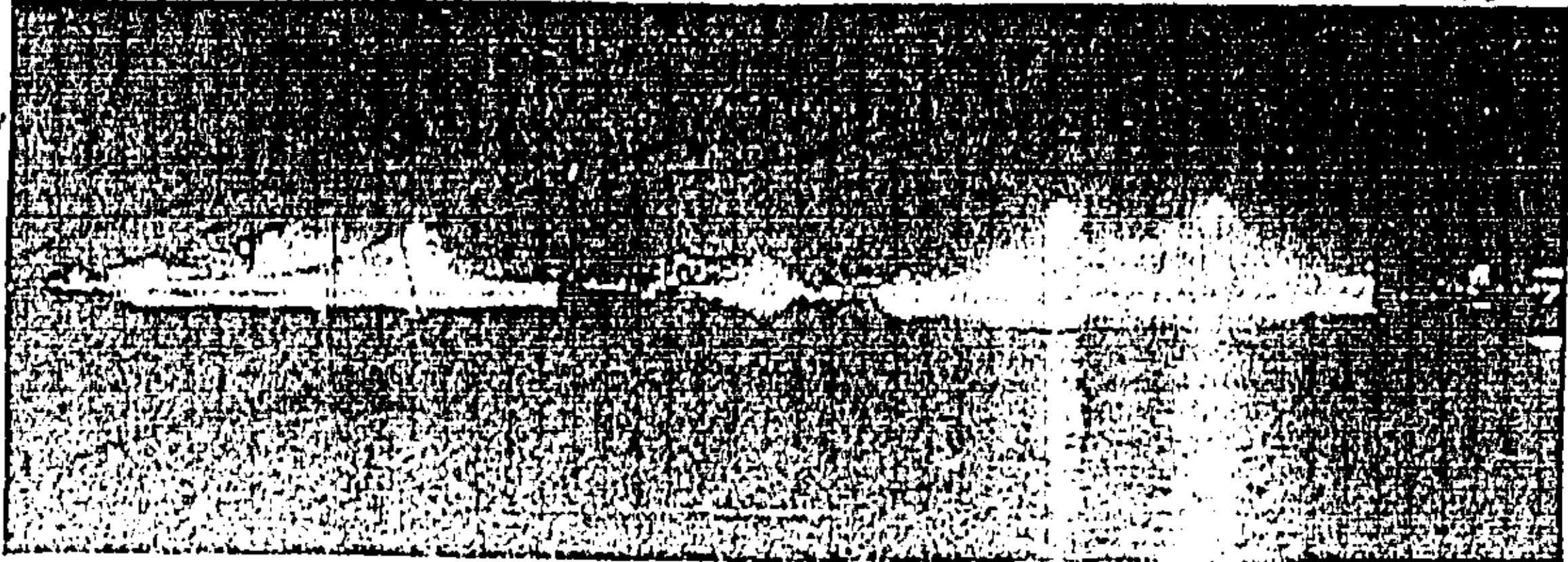
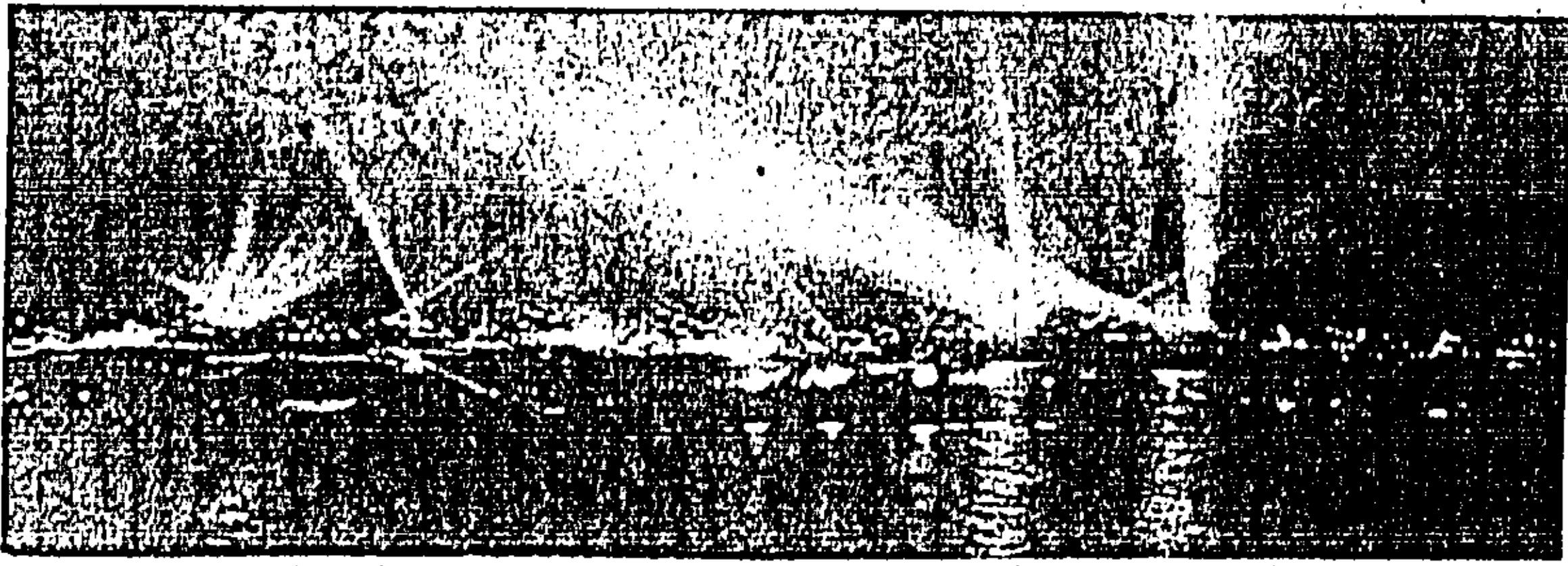
VIGNETTES OF LIFE



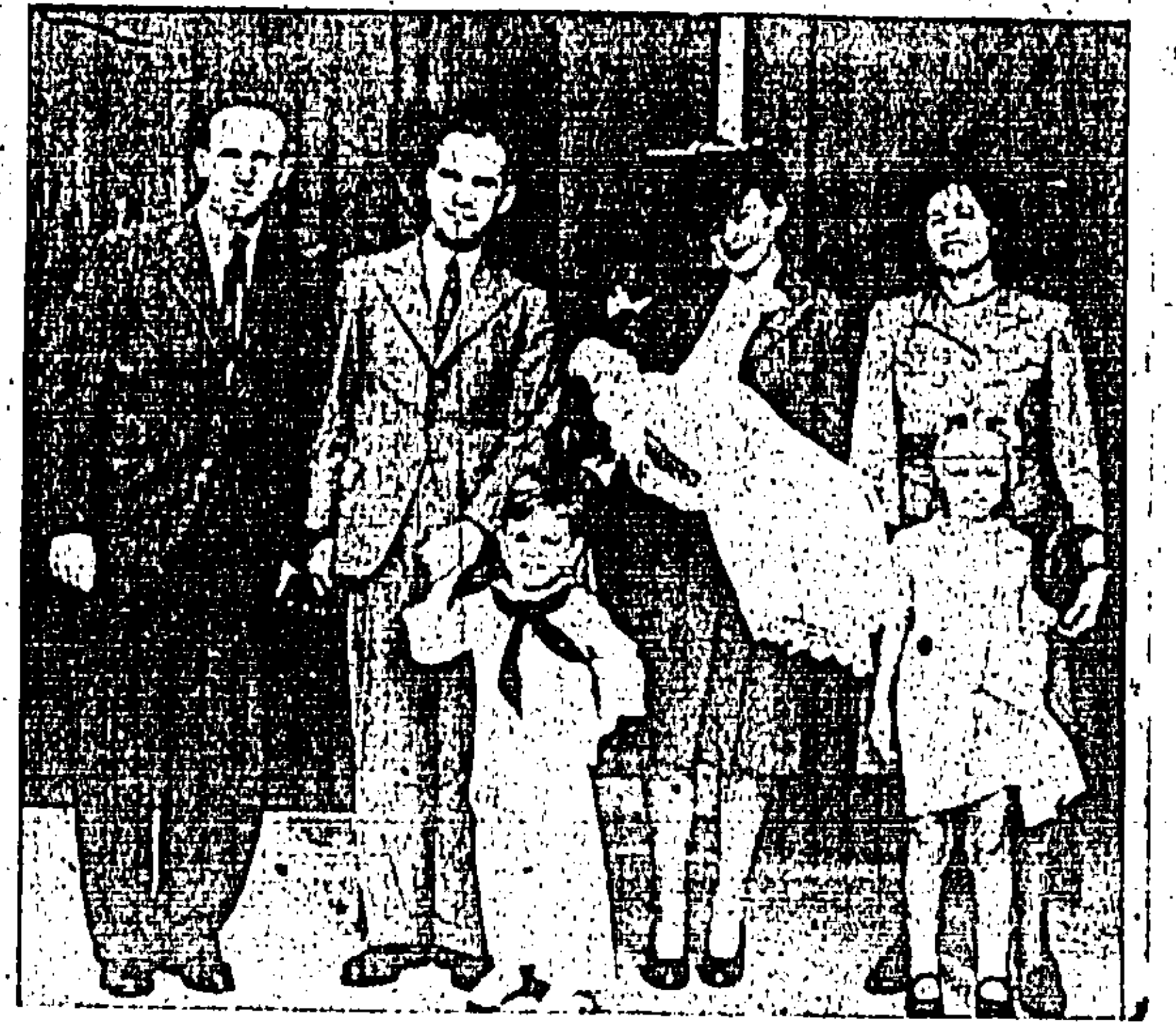
"Hobbies"

By KEMP STARRETT

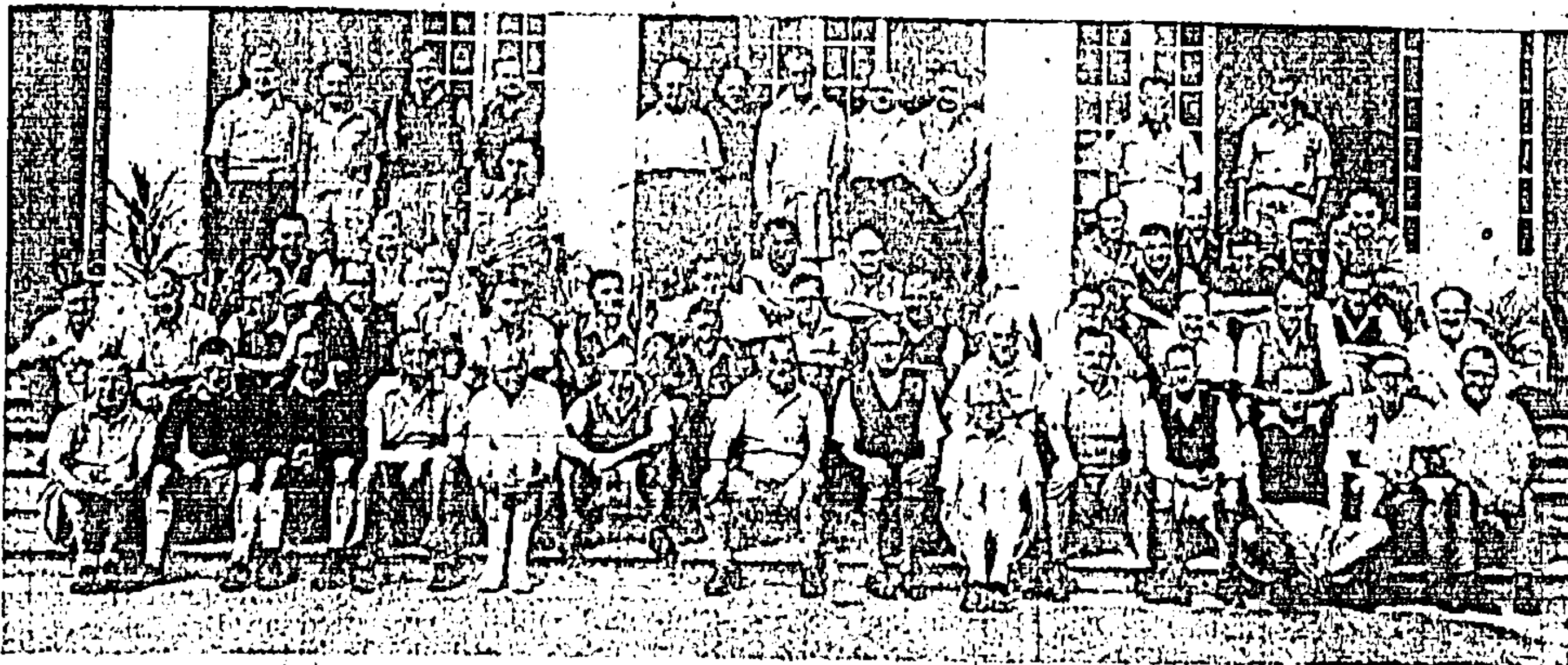
TELEGRAPH WEEK-END PICTORIAL



HONGKONG CELEBRATES ROYAL WEDDING—As part of the local celebrations on the occasion of the wedding of Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip on November 20, the Royal Navy staged a searchlight and fireworks display, while all H.M. Ships were illuminated. Pictures on the left and above show scenes in the harbour on that evening. (Photos: Francis Wu)



FLAVIA MORRISON, infant daughter of Mr. Colin Morrison, Acting Postmaster-General and Mrs. Morrison, was christened at the Garrison Church, Stanley, last Sunday. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

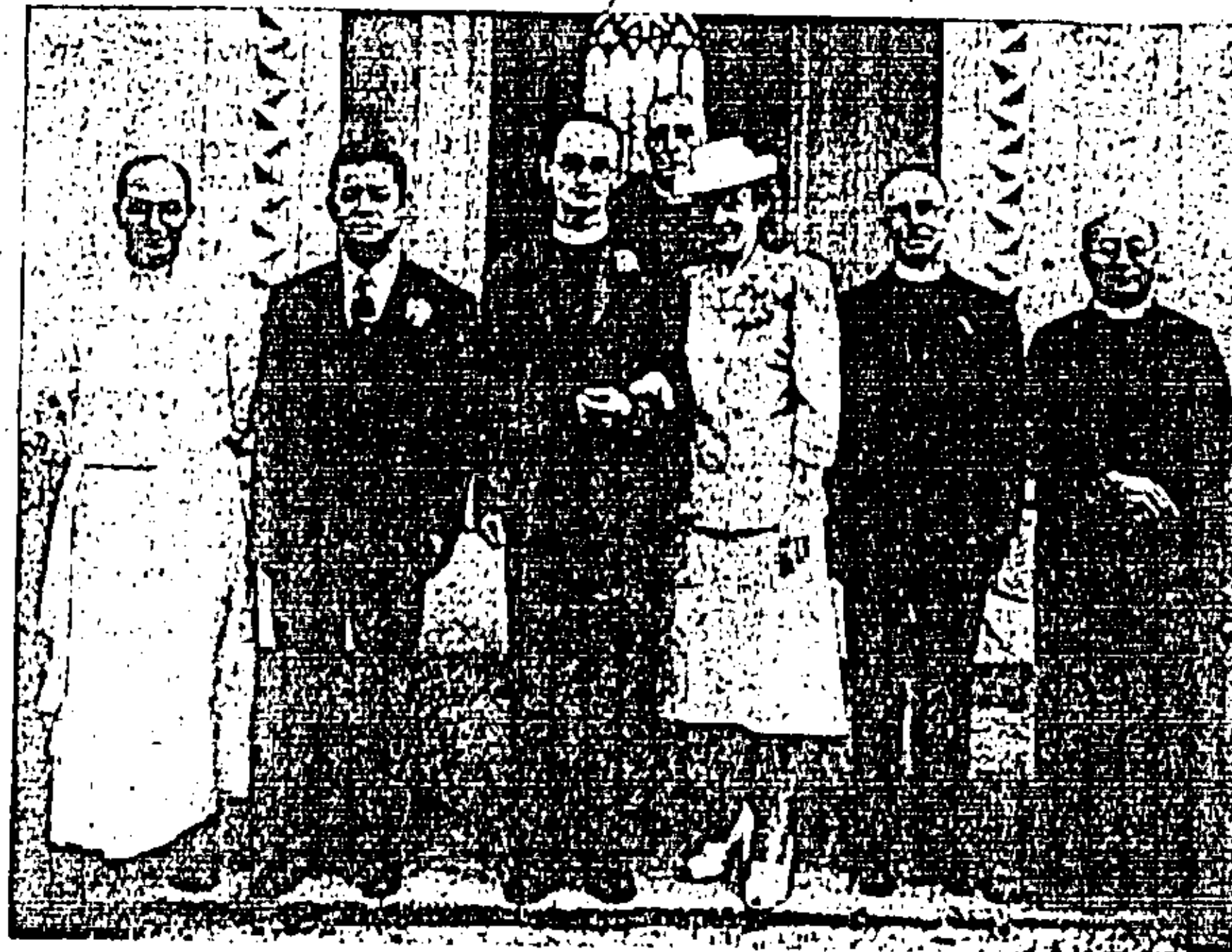


SCOTLAND defeated England in the annual international golf match at Fanling last Sunday. Those who participated are shown at left. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



JUDGES for the second Hongkong International Photographic Salon to be held from December 8 to 14. From left: (back row) Messrs Yee Bon, Leo Byng, Dr. F. Bunje and Mr. F. P. Franklin; (front row) Messrs R. A. Bates, Francis Wu and George Lau. (Photo: Francis Wu)

MR DAVID LAW, son of Mr. Y. P. Law, a senior officer of the Education Department, and his bride, Miss Joan Lau, who were married on Tuesday. (Photo: Francis Wu)



MR RALPH RICHARD THOMAS SMITH and his bride, Miss Alexandra Sturrock White, with their attendants after their wedding at St John's Cathedral last Saturday. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

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'TWO-TON'
TESSIE O'SHEA**

star of screen, stage & radio

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AT St John's Cathedral last week, the wedding took place of the Rev. Frederick Robert Myhill and Mrs. Grace Lilian Balaam. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

THE REV. AND MRS. GEORGE SHE, who recently returned from England, were welcomed back at a reception at St John's Cathedral last week. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



AT St Joseph's Church on Monday, the marriage took place of Mr. Philip Robert Springall, legal officer of the Supreme Court, and Miss Clara Curran. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



MR. LESLIE ASSIG, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., and Miss Joan Wright, who were married at St John's Cathedral last week. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

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*The Song
of Bernadette*

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JENNIFER JONES
WILLIAM EYTHE
CHARLES BICKFORD
VINCENT PRICE
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GLADYS COOPER

Directed by
HENRY KING
Produced by
WILLIAM PERLBERG

To-morrow Sunday, Nov. 30
4 SHOWS 11.00, 2.30
6.30, 9.15

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REFUGEES FROM RED AREAS CAMP NEAR NANKING

By ROBERT CLURMAN

Nanking, Nov. 28.—Several thousand refugees from areas recently captured by Communist troops in the Yangtse Valley are at present camped along the banks of the Yangtse just outside Nanking's city walls, many of them without food or shelter.

Entire refugee families, including women and children, are crowded together in tiny straw shelters four feet high and six feet long or are living out in the open along the roadside.

Most of them obtain food by begging. Their clothing is in rags. Many have no shoes. A large number are diseased as a result of exposure and hardship during their flight from their native villages and present a miserable plight.

Virtually all tell the same story when asked why they left their villages: Communist troops seized their food grain, livestock, clothing and personal possessions and tried to force all able-bodied men into the Communist army.

They said the Communists naturally did not take the land away from them (most of those questioned by United Press said they possessed less than two acres), but seized almost everything else to give to their ill-supplied troops.

No Alternative

The refugees said if they did not co-operate fully with the Communist administration and permit their sons to be drafted, their land would be seized too and they would have no alternative but to go into the army or flee.

Asked whether the Communists had attempted to redistribute landlords' land among the peasants, some refugees said the Communists had offered them additional land. Asked why they fled in view of this opportunity to acquire more land, the refugees claimed they did not want to obtain more land in that manner.

Trade Agreement

Rome, Nov. 28.—Italy and Yugoslavia today signed a trade agreement under which Italy will import goods worth about 10,000,000,000 lire and export about 14,000,000,000 lire worth.

The agreement was signed by the Foreign Minister, Count Starza, and the Yugoslav Minister to Italy, M. Vekovich.

The agreement carries a special protocol covering \$150,000,000 worth of industrial and electrical machinery and chemicals—Italy is to supply to Yugoslavia in a five-year period.—Reuter.

Pressed to explain what they meant, two principal reasons were advanced: firstly, they did not trust the Communists and had no confidence that they would receive any benefits from the newly acquired land. Some said they felt certain government troops would recapture the area and thus they would lose the land anyway.

Landlords Executed
Secondly, a great many said they had known the landlords all their lives and did not consider it right to accept land which the Communists had seized from the landlords.

Refugees from Suhsien, in eastern Honan, said the Communists executed landlords and village chiefs. One Suhsien refugee estimated there were six executions daily from the time the Communists took the village until he fled.

Refugees from Pehsien, in northern Kiangsu, said landlords and village chiefs were hounded up by the Communists and taken away. They did not know what was their fate.—United Press.

Play To Be Produced In St John's Cathedral

MIDDLE AGES PRESENTATION

"Everyman"—the vivid Medieval classic-drama of man's struggle with death—is now in rehearsal by members of the Hongkong Stage Club and will be presented on December 10, 11, and 12 in St. John's Cathedral. It is the first play since 1937 to be staged in the Cathedral proper.

Costumes, scenery and acting will be kept as nearly as possible to the style in which Morality and Miracle plays were presented in the 15th Century.

Written to teach moral and religious virtue, the play tells how Everyman—the man on the street—you and I—is called by Death the messenger of God, to take a journey to God in order to present the account of his life.

Faced with this task, Everyman asks whether any of his friends may accompany him, and Death sardonically replies "Yes, if any be as hardy." Everyman asks all his friends in turn—Fellowship, Worldly Goods, Kindred, Beauty, Strength, Discretion, and others, but one by one each forsakes him, except Good Deeds, who agrees to accompany him through death.

IN SYMBOLIC FORM

A vital play which attains its potency by presenting abstractions in the form of distinctive human personalities. Fellowship is portrayed by a Hall-follower, Beauty by a beautiful and haughty woman, and the other abstract qualities by equally representative characters. The Stage Club has wisely chosen to present it in a symbolic and simple form—the style in which "Everyman" undoubtedly was presented on the village green or in the town church throughout the Middle Ages.

The play will be staged on the Cathedral's wide choir steps and the only scenery used will be a simple backdrop placed directly in front of the altar. An arched door will be cut in the centre of the flat, through which Death will make his exits and his entrances.

All worldly characters will enter from the audience, while the mes-

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcel posts close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mail close before 10 a.m. registered parcels will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Tientsin and Peking 3:30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, 5:30 p.m.
Saigon and Paris, 5:30 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Canton (Train) 7 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekai (Sea) 8 a.m.
Japan (Ord. letters and cards only) (Sea) 10 a.m.
Swatow and Amoy (Sea) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekai (Sea) 1 p.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) Noon.
Strait, Ceylon & Bombay (Sea) 3 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Manila, USA, Canada, Central & South America via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada) (Sea) 4 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shekai & Hongkong (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30
Closing Times By Air
Bangkok, Rangoon, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland 10 a.m.
Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking and Tientsin, 10 a.m.
Rangoon and Calcutta, 10 a.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Macao, Tientsin & Shekai (Sea) 8 a.m.
Canton (Sea) 8 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekai (Sea) 10 a.m.
Canton (Train) 10 a.m.
Hongkong (Sea) 10 a.m.
Hollow and Peking (Sea) 10 a.m.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai 9:30 a.m.
Manila, P.I., 9:30 a.m.
Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Canton, Luchow and Kuning, 3:30 p.m.
Hollow, Kwellin, Swatow and Foochow, 3:30 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Canton (Train) 7 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekai (Sea) 8 a.m.
Bangkok (Sea) 10 a.m.
Manila (Sea) Noon.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekai (Sea) 1 p.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Bangkok, Mauritius, East and South Africa via Durban (Sea) 3 p.m.

Milan Mobs Occupy Prefecture

Milan, Nov. 28.—Leftist demonstrators and partisans occupied the Milan Prefecture today.

Partisans and workers are bivouacked in the Prefecture courtyard, eating lunches sent from communal kitchens. Their leaders are in the building, where only six of the regular civil officers have remained.

Streets to the building are blocked by demonstrators' trucks standing crosswise in the roadways.—United Press.

Thanksgiving Day Death Toll

Chicago, Nov. 28.—At least 60 persons met accidental deaths as the nation celebrated its first winter holiday.

A survey showed Thanksgiving travel took 65 lives in traffic accidents and miscellaneous accidents claimed 21 lives.—United Press.

Letters To The Editor

The Colonel Has A Supporter

Sir,—Inasmuch as you may have been justified in publishing your Editorial of November 26, our recent visitor, Col. McCormick, who is distinguished enough to have received such a lot of publicity in both the English and Vernacular Press, may also have been justified, so to speak, in the expression of his attitude, because most or all of the English he may have come across, must have been of the type he describes. Luckily all do not belong to this type, who, like Mr. Britisher, see an inferiority complex in everybody else, evidently because of their Superiority Complex.

Mr. Britisher, who contends that the British Government is responsible for the satisfactory living conditions of the Colonial people, although the Colonel was only referring to Hongkong, should be aware that the position Hongkong enjoys today, is mainly due to the hard work put in by the people of Hongkong, especially during the early period of the re-occupation, coupled with its accessibility to sources of supply, and not to the welfare of any Government, except its own local Government for the co-operation extended in the hard job of rehabilitating the Colony's trade.

Col. McCormick, like any other human being, is liable to be wrong when he opined that the Chinese and the French among others, hate the Americans. There is no doubt, at least among the Chinese themselves, that a very great majority of the people of China, for example, are all out for the Americans.

Your correspondent, Mr. Walsh, may also be reminded that the Americans can look back with just as much pride, although they very seldom show it, in that America was already helping Britain out to a large extent and in many ways, even when the war was a little more than an argument, and in this regard he should be able to find a little time to read the speeches delivered by the late President Roosevelt before the United States of America declared War on the Axis.

"G. I. JOE."

LABOUR HOLDS SEAT

(Continued from Page 1)

other candidates—two of them lost their £150 deposits—nearly as large as that it secured in a straight fight two years ago.

The net result of this week's contest is that the Conservatives, while retaining their safe seat, have been heavily disappointed over Gravesend and, to a lesser extent, over East Edinburgh.

The East Edinburgh figures are: John Wheatley (Labour) 10,900, D. Matthews (Liberal National and Conservative) 11,900, J. Junior, (Liberal) 3,370, Mrs. Mary Dett (Scottish Nationalist) 1,082.

In the Howdenshire bye-election, the Labour candidate, T. Neville, polled 9,298 votes to G. W. Odey's 23,344. The Liberal candidate, J. E. Wilson, polled 3,819.—Reuter.



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AN INSPECTOR CALLS

by

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The entire proceeds of the first night in Aid of the
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Booking at Moutrie's or on
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To Seamen Next to China
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Services \$3 & \$2.

MONDAY,
1st December
for six nights
at 8.30

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'Neglect brought temptation...'
**Loneliness
drove her
to this...**

WALTER WANGER presents
Susan Hayward • Lee Bowman
Marsha Hunt • Eddie Albert
SMASH-UP
The Story of a Woman!
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